

Callaghan defeat key party issues

sham, the leader of the Labour Party, won important defeats yesterday at the weekend meeting of the party's committee of inquiry into its organization. The party voted to transfer the election of the leader and deputy leader from the party to an electoral college, and to the principle of mandatory reselection of MPs. But Mr Callaghan and his MPs managed to prevent the left from control of the election manifesto.

Electoral college may lose leadership

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suggest, should be made up as follows: 50 per cent from the parliamentary party, 25 per cent from affiliated unions, 20 per cent from constituency parties, and 5 per cent from other affiliated bodies.

It proposes that the NEC and the Shadow Cabinet should decide which items of the party programme, drawn from resolutions passed at the party conference, should be included in a rolling manifesto. That would then be subject to the endorsement of the electoral college.

The method of election and the procedures of the college and a drafting committee has been set up to try to resolve them. The members of the drafting committee are Mr Michael Foot, the deputy leader; Mr Barnett, Mr Clive Jenkins, and Mr William Keys.

One of the difficulties will be the question of the college's status because as it stands, it could be seen as taking precedence over the NEC and the Shadow Cabinet.

Such a situation would be resisted by the left, which pointed out last night that the party conference last year gave the national executive powers of ultimate authority over the general election manifesto.

The electoral college is clearly the centrepiece of the compromise thrashed out over the weekend, but powers will be subject in some argument.

Mr Callaghan, Mr Foot and Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, originally argued that the leader and deputy leader should be elected by the parliamentary party as at present, but they could not muster support.

It was Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who proposed the idea of the electoral college after Mr Barnett had failed to find support for his suggestion that the old National Council of Labour should be revived and strengthened.

Those who voted for Mr Evans's proposal were Mr Callaghan, Mr Foot, Mr Jenkins, Mr Keys, Mr Duffy and Mr Barnett.

An amendment proposed by Mr Eric Heffer, which would have removed the manifesto from the college's terms of reference was defeated, by seven votes to six. Those who supported Mr Heffer were the Frank Allum, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Miss Joan Lestor, Miss Josephine Richardson, and Mr Norman Atkinson.

Earlier, the commission had agreed proposals for improving the parlous financial state of the party. It is estimated that the party will be £750,000 in the red by the end of the year. The proposals include a May Day appeal for funds and a national lottery.

The commission also suggests that parties should receive state grants over and above the state aid that is now given to parliamentary parties at Westminster.

Unions' compromise, page 2

Israel bitter over EEC Middle East peace plan

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, June 15

Relations between Israel's right-wing government and the nine members of the EEC have sunk to an all-time low following Friday's declaration in Venice which stated that the Palestine Liberation Organization must be associated with the Middle East peace negotiations.

In a sternly worded statement, drawing heavily on comparisons with events leading up to the Nazi holocaust against the Jews, the Israeli Government today condemned the Venice communiqué as a "surrender to 'totalitarian blackmail'" comparable with Munich.

Israel also accused the European countries of attempting to interfere with the status of Jerusalem, its "eternal and indivisible capital," and of trying to deny Jews their right to settle in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The condemnation was agreed during a meeting of the Israel cabinet and read personally to waiting reporters by Mr Begin the Prime Minister, who is believed to have been mainly responsible for its many wartime references. Later this week it will be relayed to ambassadors of the EEC.

The strength of Israel's reaction has surprised some political observers and European diplomats. It was noted that it took no account of the fact that the much heralded European initiative was considerably more moderate than had once been expected, and included no recognition of the PLO.

There was no mistaking Mr Begin's strong feelings as he stood before a cluster of television cameras on the steps of the cabinet office to read the communiqué. Having predicted that soon nothing would remain of its bitter memory, Mr Begin said: "It calls upon us, and on other nations, to involve in the peace process the Arab SS called the Palestine Liberation Organization."

He went on to point out that on the eve of the Venice meeting, Fatah—the main component of the PLO—had issued a statement of its own from Damascus, stating—"Fatah is an independent national revolutionary movement whose aim is to liberate Palestine completely and to liquidate the Zionist entity politically, economically, militarily, culturally and, ideologically."

PLO scathing: The Palestine Liberation Organization today issued a scathing assessment of the EEC's declaration on the Middle East and said it was the product of United States blackmail.

In a formal reaction to the Venice communiqué the PLO emphasized that it would maintain what is described as its unremitting struggle, in both the diplomatic and military spheres, to secure the rights of the Palestinian people. (Reuters)

Talks date: The Palestinian autonomy negotiations between Israel and Egypt will resume in Washington on July 2, Israel Radio said today.

New York Times attack, page 6

Head of Libyan mission leaves as threats of further 'liquidations' are denied

By Stewart Tendler

Mr Musa Kusa, the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, formerly the Libyan Embassy, left Britain yesterday after being expelled following his seven votes to six. Those who supported Mr Heffer were the Frank Allum, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Miss Joan Lestor, Miss Josephine Richardson, and Mr Norman Atkinson.

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Unions' compromise, page 2

MiG fighters taking off one every five minutes to attack guerrillas in mountains

Russia airlifts more tanks to Kabul as resistance grows

From Robert Fisk

Kabul, June 15

Faced with a frightening growth in the numbers of Afghan insurgents and with a client state riven by savage internal disputes, the Soviet Union has been cut for several days by heavy fighting.

On Saturday night, the Soviet Air Force airlifted extra tanks and artillery into Kabul and increased its aerial bombardment of rebel villages around the capital.

Soviet armour and long-range MiG fighters were this morning taking off from the international airport at a rate of one every five minutes to strafe and bomb guerrilla positions at the base of Paghman mountain only

about eight miles to the west. Soviet tanks could be seen driving up the road to Kandahar shortly after sunset, and this morning a convoy of tanks came slowly through the centre of Kabul on transporters.

No sooner had their outline faded into the heat haze than a squadron of MiGs roared in, each carrying two large bombs.

Two minutes later, explosions could be heard and when the aircraft returned, their bombs racks were empty.

Almost every other vehicle on the roads south and east of Kabul is a military lorry, a jeep or a supply truck. Several dozen tracked Soviet

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HOME NEWS

TUC seeks legal advice over European finding on closed shopBy Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The TUC is seeking legal advice on the implications of a decision by the European Commission of Human Rights that the dismissal of three British Rail workers for not joining a union was in breach of a convention ratified by the British Government.

The closed shop decision, earlier this month by the commission could be "disruptive of established bargaining arrangements and also of the TUC's disputes machinery" in the opinion of senior TUC officials.

The depth of trade union concern over the decision is disclosed in a confidential paper to be considered this week by union leaders on the TUC's employment policy and organization committee. It makes clear that counsel's opinion has been sought on the significance for British unions of the finding.

The paper emphasizes as the TUC's biggest worry the commission's view (in TUC words) "that an individual worker has a right to choose a union which, in his opinion, best protects his interests".

In the opinion of TUC officials, that view reflected Continental experience and practice. Any attempt to apply this finding widely in the United Kingdom would be disruptive of established bargaining arrangements.

The finding will be tested fully before the European Court of Human Rights later this year, with the commission acting as plaintiff on behalf of

the three dismissed men and the British Government as the defendant. The case may be historically important.

The TUC document comments that the June 5 finding said that article 11 of the convention did not prohibit or allow the system of closed shops in general. Instead, it found that the dismissal of the three men for refusing to join one of three trade unions which had negotiated a closed shop agreement with British Rail deprived them of their right to join any trade union of their choice.

The three affected men were dismissed by British Rail in 1976 because they failed to comply with a management-union agreement that only members of recognized unions should be employed.

In the face of calls from right-wing Conservatives for tougher restrictions on closed shop agreements, the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor insisted after publication of the commission's judgment that the Employment Bill, now passing through Parliament, fully met the requirements of the convention.

The Labour Government's trade union and labour relations legislation provided for statutorily based exemption from a closed shop agreement on grounds of religious belief only.

The TUC document comments that the United Kingdom ratified in 1966 the European Convention on Human Rights but adds: "It has not been incorporated into United Kingdom law."

Ballot will urge nurses to reject 14% pay offerBy Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

The annual conference of the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohe), opening today in Blackpool, is to be asked to recommend all nursing members to reject the Government's 14 per cent pay offer.

The national executive committee of the union, which represents 115,000 nurses, met yesterday and decided to recommend to the conference that a ballot be held on the offer, and that all ballot forms be accompanied by a recommendation to reject.

The pay offer was made by the management side of the Nurses and Midwives Whitley Council more than 10 weeks ago, but a detailed package was worked out only last week, when

it became clear that the offer would not be increased.

An emergency resolution from the union's Dundee branch is to be debated tomorrow asking not only for rejection but for industrial action. The national executive committee, however, will speak against such a defeat.

The resolution suggests that nurses could take industrial action by banning non-urgent admissions, refusing to change shifts to cover shortages, closing wards where staff numbers were inadequate, and refusing all clerical work not directly connected with patient care.

The Royal College of Nursing, which represents 165,000 nurses, recently reiterated its policy of not taking industrial action and is urging members in a ballot to endorse its view of voting at the October party conference.

The fifth Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which represents 60,000 members, does not favour mandatory submission. It is a switch of his union's million-strong block vote that will upset the balance of voting at the October party conference.

The engineering workers voted for reselection last year when their delegation was much more to the left than it will be this autumn, when the AEUW is expected to vote solidly on the Callaghan ticket.

Even though other unions have switched the other way in the meantime, notably the construction workers, supporters of the reselection lobby did not last night add up to a coalition for that constitutional change.

The assault that is now being made daily upon our Olympic sportsmen and women has become quite sickening. Indeed, there is a great deal of political thuggery going on which brings no credit to the Government", he said in Birmingham.

Some of this behaviour bears close resemblance to the very type of intimidation which all of us condemn when it is applied to minorities and dissidents in the East.

No British worth his salt, saying, takes his decision and considers all the circumstances, we likely to be bludgeoned into submission that way, especially when the Government constantly increased trade with Russia, Mr Howell said.

British exports to the Soviet Union, he said, had increased by 60 per cent in money terms over the first four months of this year.

The British team will be carrying with them the support of a large majority of the British people who admire the athletes' bearing and dedication.

Brothers rescued: Two brothers, Matthew Hugues, aged 11, and Andrew, aged nine, of Field Lane, Chaddesden, Derby, were rescued by lifeboat yesterday after they were swept out to sea in a rubber dinghy off the north Northumbrian coast.

Fishermen saved: Four men were rescued from the North Sea, six miles off Hartlepool, yesterday after their boat sank on a fishing trip but one died on hospital.

The dead man was Mr Arthur Johnson, aged 43, of Hartlepool. Mr Kenneth Pearson and Mr Frank Henderson, both of Hartlepool, and Mr Stanley Gibbons, of Peterlee, co Durham, were in hospital suffering from exposure.

Yacht aground: The yacht Druid, missing off the Scottish coast, turned up yesterday, after a ten-hour search by lifeboats and coastguards. It ran aground near St Andrews and its crew, including a man aged 73 with a pacemaker in his heart, rowed to safety.

Police pulled the other youth, John Whitley, aged 19, also of Colne, to safety.

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1980.

1984.

Mercedes 200	£8394
Ford Granada 2.3GL	£8023
Rover 2300	£6904
Audi 100L 5S	£6690
Renault 20TS	£6668
Volvo 244DL	£6274

Let's assume the year is now 1984.

Four years ago you bought a new Volvo 244DL. At the time it seemed a pretty good bet.

In terms of performance and space there was little to choose between the Volvo and its rivals, give or take a few seconds and inches.

In terms of equipment the Volvo couldn't be faulted; headlampwash-wipers, a tachometer, a heated driver's seat and 4 inertia-reel seat belts all came as standard.

And the Volvo did cost substantially less.

Looking back to 1980, do you still believe you made the right choice?

Well, if all the surveys by motoring magazines and consumer organisations hold true, you will have no regrets.

Time and time again the Volvo has come out as having fewer breakdowns than the average car, fewer major faults and fewer days off the road.

Or to put it another way, less expense for the Volvo owner.

So even if Orwell's vision of 1984 has become fact, at least you'll have one thing to smile about.

AND BEYOND.

Many a car begins to show its age after 4 or 5 years' hard use.

Yet at this point a Volvo isn't even approaching middle age, let alone retirement. Statistics compiled by the Swedish Government show that Volvos last longer than any other car tested, giving an average of 17.9 years' service before that final journey to the scrapyard.

Obviously we're not suggesting you keep your Volvo this length of time.

But we are pointing out that their reliability and durability is well-known amongst those looking for a second-hand car.

Consequently, used Volvos tend to fetch a very good price indeed.

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HOME NEWS

How oaks of conspiracy from acorns grow

By Peter Hennessy

After three years of putting down parliamentary questions and writing letters to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Downing Street, Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Melton, has solved the mystery of Foreign Office papers for October, 1959, which the historian, Mr David Irving, had claimed might shed light on the British government's response to German peace feelers on the outbreak of the Second World War.

The papers, originally earmarked for release in 2015, have recently become available at the Public Record Office. They contain a passing reference to "C", the code name of Admiral Sir Hugh Sinclair, Director-General of the Secret Intelligence Service, sufficient to impose a 75-year closure until the Government changed the rules affecting intelligence release papers last year.

The file, first sought by Mr Latham is among a batch released recently under the new regulations. It finally lays to rest any suspicion that the document was withheld to protect the reputation of Mr Neville Chamberlain or his ministers in the War Cabinet.

The bulk of the file, numbered FO 371/22985, consists of a long memorandum by Dr Karl Goerdeler, a former mayor of Leipzig, on the attitude of Hitler and the German people to war, originally prepared for the King of the Belgians and forwarded to the Foreign Office by the British Embassy in Brussels.

Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, on a Foreign Office minute attached to the memorandum, comments that Dr Goerdeler "harks on the old themes, which are quite interesting, but he does not really tell us anything new".

The reference that caused the retention of the file and to its being invested with unwarranted significance by Mr Irving in his *Hider's War* arises in the comment of another Foreign Office official who explains that on a previous occasion: "'C' told me that he had no time for Dr G".

Mr Latham said, on reading the document last week: "From such small acorns can great oaks of conspiracy grow. This one collapses on careful examination and shows the wisdom of releasing these documents where no national interest is now involved."

Pupils 'have to write on scraps'

Some children are having to write on scraps of paper because their schools cannot afford to buy books. Mr John Davies, Director of the Educational Publishers' Council, said yesterday.

Schools were facing their biggest crisis over the supply of books and equipment since the 1960s, he said. In the first half of last year, 1,250,000 fewer books were obtained by schools than during the first half of 1978.

Mr Davies said one of the main "black spots" was north-west England, where spending on books was showing a "dramatic downward trend". Many authorities were drastically reducing their allowances for books, stationery and equipment.

In one Wigan school, according to the council, two classes share textbooks, which are insufficient even for one. In a sixth-form college in Salford 13 A level students have to share three course books.

The council's claims are contained in a new *Guide to Schoolbook Spending in the North-west*, published today.

The report says the national average of book spending for each primary and secondary pupil in 1978-79 was £4.23 and £6.58 respectively and that Department of Education and Science figures showed that expenditure at primary level was only 4.4% of £22.22 in Lancashire and £2.87 in Sefton. In secondary schools expenditure on books a head was £4.77 in Sefton, £4.88 in Lancashire and £5.19 in Tameside.

Mental patients' charter for UN

By a Staff Reporter

A draft declaration that would give extensive rights to mental patients in connection with civil liberties in hospital and the refusal of treatment is being put to the United Nations.

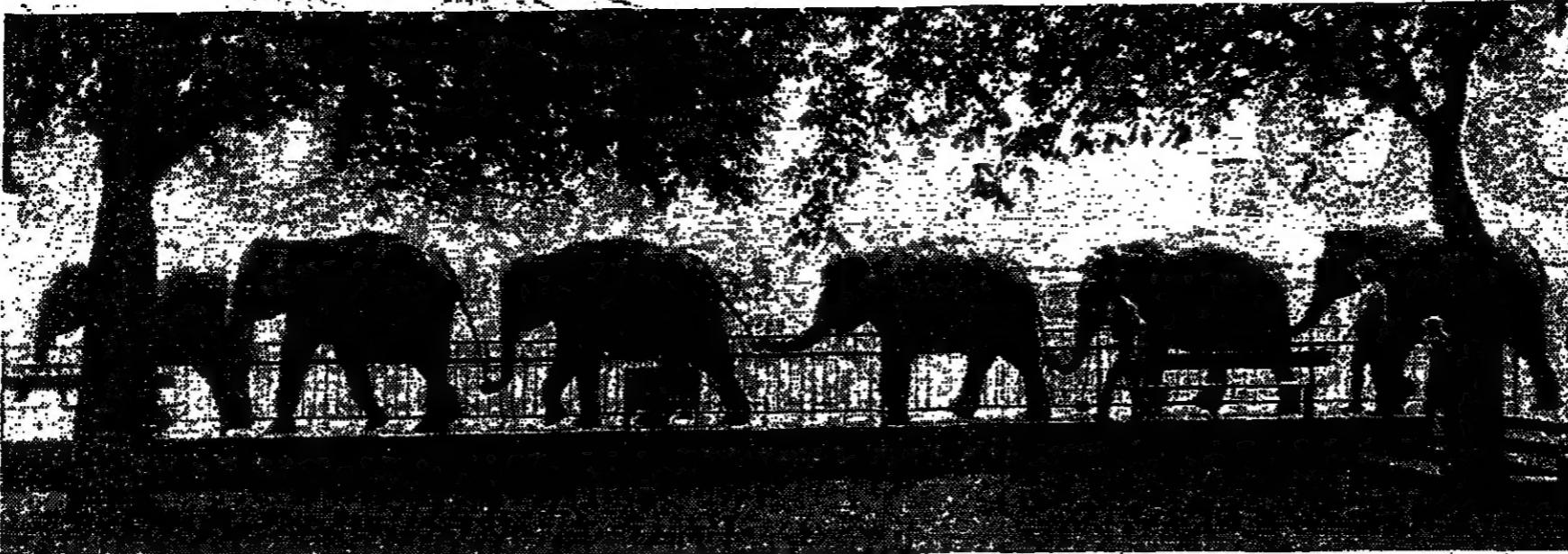
If adopted it will increase the pressure on the United Kingdom Government to give mental patients rights they are denied, notably, rights of appeal against detention and the procedures to be followed for solitary confinement.

The draft declaration says that patients should have the right to appeal to a judicial body against detention. Mental patients in the United Kingdom who are detained for up to 28 days have no such rights.

Patients detained for longer, including those who are in the four special hospitals of Broadmoor, Kemptown, Moss Side and Park Lane and in psychiatric hospitals, can appeal to a mental health review tribunal.

But the tribunal cannot make a binding decision. It puts recommendations to the Home Secretary, who takes the decision. At present half the tribunal decisions in favour of releasing a patient are rejected by the minister.

The draft document, produced



Falling along: Elephants from David Smart's Supercircus, which opens in Battersea Park, London, today for a summer season, exercising beside the river in the park yesterday. All 16 acts in the circus are new to England, Mr David Smart, son of Mr Billy Smart, said yesterday. More than half a million pounds has been invested

in the project, which Mr Smart claims is the best show in Europe. He hopes the Greater London Council will allow him to extend the summer season beyond the planned 16 weeks and that his show will become an annual event with the addition of a Christmas circus. London's last permanent circus, Bertram Mills at Olympia,

closed down 15 years ago. Mr Smart has set up his circus after breaking away from his brothers, Billy Junior and Ronnie. But it is still very much a family show, with two horse acts presented by his daughter, Yasmine, aged 25. One act involves dressage and the other takes eight Arab stallions through a series of pirouettes and waltzes.

Photograph by Alan Davidson

Forceful contrast for Glasgow Central

From Ronald Faux

It is unthinkable that Labour could lose the Glasgow Central by-election on June 26. Even so, campaigning will be forceful in this heartland of Labour's heartland which is also the smallest constituency in Britain.

Voting Labour is practically a reflex action for some 65 per cent of the electorate. Mr Thomas McMillan, whose death, last April, caused the by-election, held a seat with a loyal and overwhelming majority, and it would take a swing of more than 30 per cent before the seat changed hands.

The Tories, still at an unpopular stage in their work on the economy, have done little to brighten the lives of people living in this inner city area.

The Scottish National Party has yet to feel the force of any fresh wind that will blow them out of the doldrums.

Desecration appears to be the liveliest issue and canvassers armed with the electoral roll have found not only that some electors have moved from the area, but also that entire streets have disappeared.

Mr Robert McTaggart, aged 34, the Labour candidate, who is a pipe work planner at

Nominations close today. Latest reports suggest that there will be at least six contestants: Labour, Conservative, SNP, Young Liberal, Ecology and the National Front. Not all have taken up papers up to last night, but nominations remain open until 4 pm and a Social Democratic candidate may appear.

Mrs Anne McCurley, aged 37, the Tory candidate, will aim at the record of the Labour Party, having held a seat with a loyal and overwhelming majority, and it would take a swing of more than 30 per cent before the seat changed hands.

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Mr Robert McTaggart, aged 34, the Labour candidate, who is a pipe work planner at

Govan shipyard, forges his argument on national issues and against the Conservative Government's record. That tactic is designed to encourage working-class antagonism towards Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her style of government.

He has attacked unemployment and its effect on young people. Parts of the constituency are thought to have pockets of unemployment as high as 60 per cent and that has brought chronic drunkenness, vagrancy and despair.

Mr Gil Paterson, a Glasgow businessman and former regional councillor, representing the SNP, adds to the attack on Labour's local record. The nationalists are returning to a lively style of electioneering, and there are plans to bring a large force of campaigners into the constituency.

"Our message will be about the Scottish industry that is allowed to become no more than a branch that can be cut off, and how Scotland possesses the resources for successful self-government.

"This may be a solidly Labour constituency but so were

Hamilton and Govan — both SNP by-election victories."

Although the Scottish Liberals are not offering a candidate, the Young Liberals are entering Mr Graham Watson, their vice-chairman, as an adviser on further education at Paisley College of Technology. He will concentrate his campaign on the evils of youth unemployment.

Mr David Mellor, aged 32, Keeper of Natural History at Paisley Museum, will put the case for the Ecology Party. The appearance of a National Front candidate, Mr John McKenzie, aged 31, a member of the Scottish Loyalists and vice-president of the Apprentice Boys of Derry Club, seems certain to limit public debate among the candidates.

Labour have refused to share a platform with Mr McKenzie, whose organization has applied to hold a "smash the IRA" demonstration in Glasgow next Saturday.

General election, May 1979: T. McMillan (Labour) 8,542; F. Saleem (Conservative) 1,937; S. Bird (SNP) 3,303. Labour majority 6,605.

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OVERSEAS

Japan's ruling party in disarray as the general election campaign enters its final stages

From Peter Hazlehurst
Tokyo, June 15

Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, a bastion of political stability in the world's second largest industrialized democracy, was in disarray today as it entered the final phase of the campaign for the crucial general election next Sunday.

Deprived of firm direction by the sudden death of Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, last week, the ruling conservative camp was divided by a confused struggle for power, providing few clues as to who will emerge as Japan's new leader next week.

But respected political scientists and newspapers claimed today that the debilitated ruling party will lose its overall majority of 256 of the 511 seats in the Lower House of Parliament next week, forcing the Liberal Democratic into a coalition with the more moderate opposition forces.

But the leader of a potential partner in a future coalition government said his party would refuse to enter into an alliance with the Liberal Democrats under the present circumstances. Mr Yoshikatsu Takeiri, the chairman of the Komeito (Clean Government Party), the moderate political

wing of a powerful religious sect, told journalists he would refuse to cooperate with the Liberal Democratic Party while it remains united. "We will only consider an alliance if the ruling party splits into two camps", he said.

There can be little doubt that the Liberal Democratic Party will remain as the pivot in any future coalition government if it loses its majority after three decades of absolute power. Some of Japan's powerful business leaders, including Mr Yoshiro Inayama, the president of the Federation of Economic Organizations, have advised the ruling party to form a coalition government with the support of the Komeito and the moderate Democratic Socialist Party.

Divided by ideology, Japan's feuding opposition parties have already demonstrated that they are incapable of forming a coalition government which could provide even a semblance of political stability. The Japanese Socialist Party claimed today that it hopes to capture an additional 17 constituencies during the election and emerge once again as Japan's second largest political force with a projected 120 seats in Parliament. But the Socialists have made it clear that they will refuse to work with the more

radical Communist Party which retained 41 seats in the Lower House during an election last October.

The Socialists and the more moderate opposition groups, the Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party, are divided over their basic policies on the issues of defence, nuclear power and Japan's security arrangement with the United States.

Some political scientists claim that the present crisis might precipitate a split in both the conservative and socialist camps, leading to the fusion of two new political forces.

In any event, 80 million voters still have no idea of who will emerge as the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party next week. The party hierarchy has been left confused by a new struggle for power. The *Asahi Shimbun* newspaper and political scientists claim that three candidates are in the fray.

They are Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, aged 61, the hawkish and erratic former secretary-general of the party, Mr Toshio Komoto, aged 68, a shrewd business leader and a former minister for international trade and industry and Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, aged 59, an experienced internationalist and a former foreign minister.

Meanwhile, Teheran newspapers reported that two women and a man were executed in the Kurdish capital of Sanandaj yesterday. One woman, Shahin Bayava, was accused of killing three people with medical equipment and a fourth by injecting air into the body.

Kurdish sources in Teheran, however, vehemently denied the charges against Miss Bayava, whom they said had worked as director of Sanandaj hospital.

This weekend Sheikh Ezzedin Hosseini, the Kurdish religious leader, issued one of his strongest attacks yet on the Iranian regime and likened its tactics in Kurdistan to those of *Reza Shah*, Iran's prewar monarch.

Along with his statement, the Kurdish Democratic Party, one of the three main leftist groups operating in Kurdistan against the start of the rioting in 1976 which followed the Government's insistence that Afrikaans be used as the main teaching language.

Police said they were expecting trouble, especially at bus and railway stations.

Transport officials said services would run normally tomorrow but all services would be suspended at the first sign of trouble. —UPI.

Leading article, page 15

Tear gas and dogs used at Soweto prayer meeting

Soweto, June 15.—Riot police with dogs and automatic weapons broke up a prayer meeting today held in defiance of a government ban on public gatherings to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Soweto riots.

Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, said the ban on public gatherings of more than 10 people announced on Friday would be strictly enforced by the police.

The police, waving riot shields, fired tear gas into a crowd of 300 students sitting in the car park of the black township's largest church, singing hymns and praying. "This is only the beginning my friend, only the beginning", one student said, his face buried in a handkerchief.

As the students ran for cover police then fired several tear gas canisters into a crowd of foreign journalists and television crews covering the meeting. One policeman attempted to fire a canister into a car packed with five reporters but it bounced off the door. He layed out as the car sped away.

The meeting in the Regina Mundi cathedral was officially

President Carter and Mr Jack Watson, his new White House chief of staff. A Gallup poll puts Mr Carter and Mr Ronald Reagan neck and neck in the presidential race.



Death toll of Khalkhal drugs court rises to 86

From Tony Allaway
Teheran, June 15

Thirteen people were executed by Iranian firing squads today, eight of them ordered by the drug court of Ayatollah Sheikh Sadeq Khalkhal.

Newspapers today also reported the execution yesterday of three people in Kurdistan on charges related to the fighting between Kurdish guerrillas and government forces. Those killed included four women.

Ayatollah Khalkhal's court, founded last month to fight the alarming post-revolutionary increase in drug abuse in the country, has now sent at least 86 offenders to the firing squad.

Today's victims, all men, were convicted of drug trafficking, setting up brothels and corruption.

Ayatollah Khalkhal's court also announced the arrest of a gang of 50 drug traffickers in a village near Hamadan in the west, together with 10 kilogrammes of heroin. But 25 were later released for "co-operating with the authorities."

In the north-west provincial capital of Tabriz five people, including two women, were executed after the revolutionary court convicted them on charges ranging from drugs offences and prostitution to close cooperation with the former regime.

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Leading article, page 15

Yugoslavia tests its citizens for total defence policy

From Charles Douglas-Hamilton
Belgrade, June 15

Some three million Yugoslavs in the Republic of Serbia are taking part in a series of mobilization exercises to test the country's defence readiness. The exercises will be carried out in the other five republics as well.

Air raid sirens blow in Belgrade, while every able-bodied man, and many women, go to prearranged assembly points to be armed or deployed in civil defence tasks.

The identity of the invading enemy is not spelled out. However, Yugoslavia's policy of total defence, involving the full mobilization of a citizens' army to support the regular forces, needs no further reminder of the threat might come from the daily bulletins about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

This week's exercise in Serbia is entitled: "Nothing should take us by surprise". It involves not just regular military units, but all reservists.

Chinese cancel dam project after five years

Peking, June 15.—Agriculture officials in China's Xiangyang district spent 100m yuan (about £29m) on an unsuitable irrigation project which has been abandoned after five years. *The People's Daily* said, here today.

In a front page article, the paper was launching its second attack in a year on the agricultural heroes of the time of Mao Tse-Tung. Xiangyang is the home district of Dazhai, a farm commune which in the 1950s served as the model for Chinese agriculture.

About 5,000 men were involved in the work which began in 1975 to dam the Xiaodong River, but the project was less than 40 per cent completed. Not only was the dam a financial blunder but it provided irrigation for only 26,400 acres and was believed to have deprived part of Shanxi Province of water, the paper said. —Agence France-Presse.

UN asks Thais to delay refugees' plan

From David Warr
Bangkok, June 15

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) tonight asked the Thai authorities to delay its controversial programme to repatriate Kampuchean refugees.

Mr Burris, a gruff, tough faroys who became a millionaire who became a millionaire, has proposed cutbacks of some £180m. He has said the main "cut" should be taken by the Defence Ministry, which was spending as much as all other departments combined.

Mr Weizman, the former

Chinese ambassador to the

UN, said: "We must

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Israeli minister boycotts Cabinet meeting

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, June 15

As the Israeli government reported that prices had risen last month by 9.5 per cent, Mr Yigael Horwitz, the Finance Minister, went on the air this afternoon to call for a new effort to combat inflation.

Spokesmen agitated, he said: "If we don't roll up our sleeves and face the facts, we will come to a bitter end. People are clinging to the roof and don't want to get off."

Earlier today Mr Horwitz refused to attend a Cabinet meeting in protest against what he called the Cabinet's foot-dragging in cutting government spending.

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RT

Nicklaus put under pressure as ki's nerve holds in a crisis

By Hennessy
id, New Jersey,

since the Japanese had done on the United States championship was in 1942, caused its postponement; a sterner conflict had in 1945. Here at it is a lone Japanese, too, but his name is the one who is causing the

Not only was the American among the best in the cut on Friday he was strong together with all the others for the 7,000 yards covered in length, according to what are used at two holes) and with Jack Nicklaus' three rounds.

In the afternoon here Eastern Seaboard, the first edition of the tournament, not a blow has been made by the principal competitor. We have seen them up their bag on the round and are now awaiting their return to the U.S. around midnight before a winner is named. The rest shall we say in a pressure cooker of their own. Asked what it was like to play against such a big name, Aoki

spoke a beaming smile across his broad countenance and replied through an interpreter "but I am also a Japanese. So he is, back home and one gathers that his exploits here are receiving almost as much publicity as Pearl Harbour."

He thought there would be a positive advantage in playing with Nicklaus on the final day because that way the gallery would allow him to play his strokes in silence. Were he to play another hole, there would be distractions as he strove to answer questions to "go get 'em Jack."

Aoki seemed to have discounted the possibility that Watson might cause diversions. With a blinding drive of nine yesterday of 324, four under par, Watson closed in on two strokes of the leaders, along with two lesser known compatriots, Fergus and Hayes. The bevy of Hinkins was the meat in the mix with 205. All Aoki's critics conceded that he had the character for the occasion and was unlikely to crack.

He is what Watson calls "tournament tough", as we recall in Britain from his victory in the 1975 and his recent triumph in 1976 again last year. If his final round against Nicklaus can be seen in those terms, his credentials are impressive, with six wins without a hole out in seven.

The next to finish in the third round here also points to a strong serve in a crisis. He had dropped shots at the 13th and 16th, but his dug into his reserve to reduce the damage to a minimum with a pitch and putt in each case. Meanwhile, Nicklaus, for all his greater length, took five, unable to pitch close enough for a single putt on 17 and needing three putts on 18.

Twice now, Nicklaus has been tormented by that last green, which might well against him if his fourth United States Open Championship depends on it. He has yet to equal the record of four holes he established by Hogan, Jones and, at most

by Suddards, at four and three.

Evans a man of iron in bad weather as he becomes Amateur champion

By Peter Ryde

The traditional caricature of a Welshman as being swarthy and no taller than a pit prop will make a poor guide to the man who became the first Welsh winner of the Amateur golf championship (see Saturday). Duncan Evans, 21, is fair complexioned, 5 ft 7 in. tall and the respectable score was Peter Townescribed Smyth's one "phenomenal".

at Harry Bradshaw's hazing margin in the tournament in 1951, his cushion equalled by which Eddie Folland the Irish professional at Port St. John

had a course record round to win the tournament by a stroke of Bradshaw, yesterday. He finished amazing 27 under-par 261 with rounds of 68 to pick up first on the 10th. The Newcastle last week, he had the respectable score was Peter Townescribed Smyth's one "phenomenal".

Evans weighs about 200 lb.

which is some four and a half stone more than his opponent, and that had a good deal to do with his record. Port St. John certainly makes it clear that when bad weather is about. Continuous heavy rain caused deep puddles to form in some bunkers, but although the championship committee sent a jeep ahead of the march ready to cut new holes, the more magnificent greens threw off the weather's attack.

The beginning of time, Anderson, a Scot, is stuck in such a record of 65, but earlier miscreants had led to his only loss making the cut and he still languished seven strokes behind the leaders.

Foothill

SWISS LEAGUE: Basile 2, Zurich 0; Grasshoppers, Zurich 2; Servette 1, St. Gall 4; Lucerne 0; Winterthur 0; Youngsters, Winterthur 2; Japanese XI 1; Middlesex 0; CAE 0; VfR 0; Rayleigh (Scotland) 3; Nantes (France) 3.

Cycling

CASSANDRE: Tom of Italy (Camerlengo); P. G. (Italy); R. Heintz (West Germany); P. L. (Italy); R. Heintz (Spain); 2nd: G. G. (Italy); 3rd: G. G. (Italy); 4th: G. G. (Italy); 5th: G. G. (Italy); 6th: G. G. (Italy); 7th: G. G. (Italy); 8th: G. G. (Italy); 9th: G. G. (Italy); 10th: G. G. (Italy); 11th: G. G. (Italy); 12th: G. G. (Italy); 13th: G. G. (Italy); 14th: G. G. (Italy); 15th: G. G. (Italy); 16th: G. G. (Italy); 17th: G. G. (Italy); 18th: G. G. (Italy); 19th: G. G. (Italy); 20th: G. G. (Italy); 21st: G. G. (Italy); 22nd: G. G. (Italy); 23rd: G. G. (Italy); 24th: G. G. (Italy); 25th: G. G. (Italy); 26th: G. G. (Italy); 27th: G. G. (Italy); 28th: G. G. (Italy); 29th: G. G. (Italy); 30th: G. G. (Italy); 31st: G. G. (Italy); 32nd: G. G. (Italy); 33rd: G. G. (Italy); 34th: G. G. (Italy); 35th: G. G. (Italy); 36th: G. G. (Italy); 37th: G. G. (Italy); 38th: G. G. (Italy); 39th: G. G. (Italy); 40th: G. G. (Italy); 41st: G. G. (Italy); 42nd: G. G. (Italy); 43rd: G. G. (Italy); 44th: G. G. 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S. Margolis & Sons, 63/65 Oxford St., W.C.1, 01-538 0813.

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St. Thomas (C of E), 5th Ave., at 53rd St. Sun, 8, 9, 11 & 4 (Oct-May).

The Reader Services Directory

is published weekly and provides an opportunity for your company to reach approximately one million Times readers each week.

The directory is a low cost means of putting your business before our readers. It costs only £4.80 per week.

Unfortunately, space in the directory is limited, but we will be able to accept new entries on 23rd June (early booking is advisable).

To make it easier for you and for administrative and accounting reasons here, the advertising cost of £4.80 per week is calculated on an annual basis—only £250, cheque with order please (refundable pro rata on cancellation—56 days notice).

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Commercial property

place for classics in city restoration

Development and conservations in city centres are issues that matter to reconstituted work is being done in renovation and refurbishment, including the economic method of replica of the buildings. This is the method being part of an ambitious development in central which is being carried out by Developments. A total scheme, to be in five phases in five separate buildings over 10 years, will provide about 145,000 sq ft. It has been evolved by

Abacus in association with Landmark Development Consultants and the City Corporation with a careful eye on the original character of the area. Architects are Leach, Rhodes and Walker and the cost of the first two phases now under construction approaches £5m and is being funded by Prudential.

The first phase, known as Coverdale House, at 13-15 East Parade, will provide 32,390 sq ft and is due for completion in November. It will comprise four storeys behind a rebuilt replica of the original Georgian elevation. The second phase, to be known as Lonsdale House, at 6-8 East Parade, is a new six-storey building of 45,610 sq ft due to become available in March next year. Letting agents are Strutt and Parker and Bernard Thorpe and Partners. Rents are expected to be about 25 a sq ft.

Another large office development is on a site in Swindon, to be carried out by Taylor Woodrow in partnership with Hambro Life Assurance. The scheme, on a site of some five acres on the corner of Fleming Way and Milford Street, will provide a total of 250,000 sq ft of offices for Hambro Life, in three phases. The bus station will be relocated within the development, and the

site, which has outline planning consent, has been acquired from the Thamesdown Borough Council on a ground lease of 125 years at a rent geared to the rack rent of the completed development, with five yearly reviews. It was introduced to Taylor Woodrow by Knight, Frank and Rutley and J. P. Sturge.

Work on the £10m first phase of 125,000 sq ft is due to start in April next year for completion in 1983. The second phase is expected to start early in 1983, when Thamesdown will start construction of a multi-storey car park with 700 spaces. The final phase will be started in 1985.

In Newcastle upon Tyne, Argent Properties, the property development and management arm of the Sun Life Group, is refurbishing a nineteenth-century office building in the town centre. Sun Life, the owners, occupied part of the five-storey property for many years and features of the stone facade are sun-face motifs, which are to be cleaned and retained. The building is at 25 Collingwood Street.

When the scheme is completed in January next year, it will contain just under 7,500 sq ft of offices on four floors. Each floor

has been designed as a single self-contained suite, with two large office areas, two individual offices and ancillary accommodation. On the ground floor are three shops. The building surveying division of Sanderson Townsend and Gilbert, of Newcastle, is responsible for the design and is also sole letting agent.

In the industrial sector,



Artist's impression of proposed rebuilt frontage to 13-15 East Parade, Leeds.

by Richard Ellis. All three agents have been retained for letting. On completion the development is expected to have an investment value of something in the region of £2.5m.

So-called "nursery" units are popular these days and the latest development to follow the pattern is the Eurolink Industrial Estate at Sittingbourne, Kent.

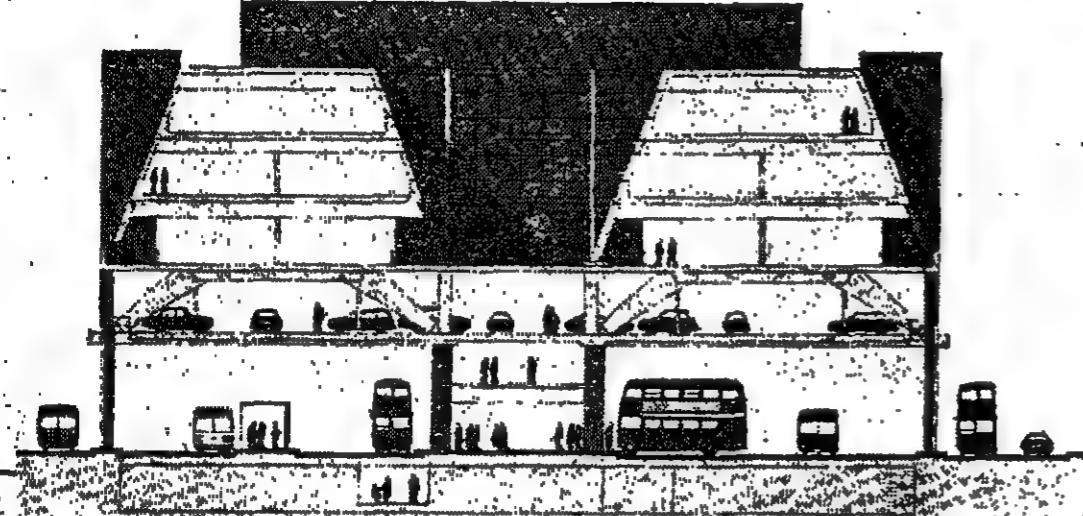
The next phase planned is for a series of units of up to 2,500 sq ft, to a total of some 25,000 sq ft in 10 units. The units themselves will be constructed to tenants' specifications. Eurolink is being developed and funded by the London Life Association in association with the Blue Circle Group. Some 437,000 sq ft has been built over the past seven years and ultimately the whole estate is planned to cover 100 acres.

DAF Trucks (GB), represented by Richard Ellis, has acquired 5½ acres of the Severalls Industrial Estate, in Colchester, Essex, from Colchester District Council. The site will be used for the construction of a new pre-delivery inspection centre. Work on a first phase of 650,000 sq ft has begun.

Gerald Ely

Commercial Properties and Services to the Business World

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Charles Cruickshank on the burdens we would have had to shoulder if Mr Churchill's proposed unity with France had gone through

The mirage of a wartime marriage

Forty years ago today Mr Churchill offered France union with Britain in a desperate attempt to keep her in the war against Germany. The offer appears ever more extraordinary with the passage of time.

It was Mr Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, who first put the idea into Mr Churchill's head. He sought a meeting on June 13 because he was afraid of the consequences if the French threw in their hand. A dramatic gesture of comradeship would save the day.

Mr Churchill refused to see him; then Mr Amery sent an unsigned memorandum which interested the Prime Minister so much that he ordered his private office to find out who wrote it. The answer was Sir Arthur Salter, on the basis of a discussion with Mr Amery and M Jean Monnet, then Chairman of the Anglo-French co-ordinating committee.

The essential proposals were that France and Britain should fight on as one country. There would be a dramatic (everyone connected with the plan used this word) declaration of solidarity of interest: a joint Cabinet, a joint meeting of the two parliaments, or a single parliament.

"But whatever the methods, the indispensable condition of any hope of victory for the two is the real, complete, immediate and enduring unity of the two countries acting in all things as one, without regard to separate interests; and in the dramatic (yet again) and spectacular expression of this unity in action, in speech, and in formal assembly and ceremonial."

On June 16 Sir Robert Vansittart sat down with General de Gaulle and M Monnet and others to draft a Declaration of Union. It was shorter than the paper which had caught Mr Churchill's eye but kept its key provisions—a single nation, a single War Cabinet, a United Parliament, a common currency, and a supreme commander. The published version was shorter again. A single constitution, a single War



Churchill and de Gaulle . . . when unity was meant to replace entente

Cabinet to govern where it could. The two parliaments would be associated. And thus we shall conquer!"

The Declaration was communicated to General de Gaulle to M Paul Reynaud, the French Prime Minister; but it was too late. The final disintegration of the French government had begun. M Reynaud had gone. One of his last acts was to write a note to Mr Churchill in his own hand on June 17 saying the proposed union was an idea worthy of his imagination and audacity. There lay the future of the two countries.

Happily it did not. Union with France would have been

an intolerable burden. Although the Foreign Office claimed on the eve of the breakthrough that morale was high in France, private individuals were alarmed by the weakness of the French. Arnold Toynbee considered they could not mobilise activity only for so long.

Another traveller, Mr Kenneth de Courcy, said the French army could not be kept under arms after the spring of 1940.

Toynbee's remark was noted by the Foreign Office without comment. Mr de Courcy's was dismissed as nonsense. He was "a cantankerous man" taken in by German propaganda who

must not be allowed to visit France again.

The last observation on the file—in pencil as if an improper thought must not be permanently recorded in ink—confesses that Mr de Courcy's prophecy "reads remarkably true today 22 June."

If the union had gone ahead difficulties carefully avoided when the Declaration of Union was drafted would quickly have come to the surface. A single head of state? A French or British supreme commander?

These ideas of union was applauded by many. An American advocate of international federal union sent Mr Churchill a telegram of congratulation on an offer which would

Churchill had intended that a Frenchman should head the joint government.

When the Prime Minister asked the Ministry of Information to deny this, the reply came that he alone could issue contradiction since he alone knew what had passed between him and M Reynaud. He then begged the question by saying that all that mattered for posterity was the text of the proposed union.

The sides of union was applauded by many. An American advocate of international federal union sent Mr Churchill a telegram of congratulation on an offer which would

unite the peoples of Joan of Arc and the Black Prince and should be followed by a declaration of interdependence by Britain and the United States.

The official who dealt with this telegram noted that successful marriage needs more than a ceremony and a set of ground rules, adding: "I wonder what in the everyday thinking and experience of provincial Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Americans has prepared them to regard each other as 'one of them selves'?"

Even earlier, at the beginning of 1940, a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Hankey, the odd-job man of the Chamberlain government, was already examining schemes for the stability of post-war Europe, one of which was Anglo-French union. With great prescience it was admitted that this would require the British to make an "unpalatable and unprecedented sacrifice at the altar of European peace."

Lord Hankey minuted the Foreign Secretary on July 11, 1940 after the hope of wartime union had gone:

France appears to me to have been a debit rather than an asset in the present war. I find it difficult to believe that the British people will wish for closer union with France, whatever the result of the war, and I do not think I should favour it myself. In the last year or two before the war I travelled extensively in France. I then came to the conclusion, especially at the time of Munich, that France was pretty rotten...

Consequently I was not very surprised when the collapse came.

Where would Britain and France stand 40 years later had Mr Churchill's more accurately Mr Leopold Amery's union been consummated? France, straddling the English Manche? A monarchy under King Giscard? A republic under President Elizabeth? A rump with monarch and presidents side by side on twin thrones?

There are no prizes for the snarler.



Chancellor Schmidt: money back one way

approaching the 1 ceding.

But that is not the sure on the Nine. Greece becomes a state, and whatever may say, the entry of Portugal cannot be delayed much beyond expansion will mean calls on the shoulders of Britain to those of West Germany and, in smaller measure, France.

Germany now expects to make a net payment this year of £1,050m—more or less roughly what Britain would have paid before the Brussels agreement which reduced the British net contribution to some £370m. France, which had previously expected to make a net gain on its budget payments, must now reckon with a loss of some £220m.

In essence the German leaders are there should be a mechanism which upper limit not of contributions to the Community on net benefit practice only. Britain and Germany are factors to the budget, of such a reform fully clear to the EEC.

In Venice Mrs Schmidt acknowledged the of such a scheme that it would "treachery rather than underlying cause" of financial problems predominance of expenditure. The Peter claimed that she agreed for "major the common agricultural policy (CAP) and that VAT ceiling "main trigger" for it—a reference to the ceiling could be unanimous member states.

There may be some justice in this reversal. But, as Herr Schmidt pointed out last week is an ironic echo of previous British complaints the budget settlement has done nothing to correct either the basic imbalance in Community spending—of which 70 per cent still goes on agriculture—the inequity of the huge financial gains made by countries such as Denmark and Holland, which are among the wealthiest in the Community.

What the settlement has done, however, is to impose a further strain on a budgetary system already bursting at the seams.

The cost of refunding Britain more than £1.570m over the next two years in line with the Brussels compromise, coupled with rising agricultural expenditure, will almost certainly exhaust the EEC's existing sources of revenue by the end of 1981.

Under legal arrangements agreed by all member states the revenue—known in the jargon as "own resources"—is provided by the dues collected on imports into the Community and by the proceeds of value added tax (VAT) levied at a maximum rate of 1 per cent on a harmonised list of goods and services. In theory member states act merely as collecting agents for the Community.

The EEC budget is still not large in absolute terms—around £10,000m—but its rate of growth has for some years outstripped that of "own resources". Import dues have only limited growth potential, and in practice the only way in which extra expenditure can be financed is by raising the rate at which VAT is levied. As a result the EEC is now fast

Michael

Britain's likely ally in the fight against the CAP

Mrs Thatcher would hardly have been flattered if she did not indulge in a little of what the Germans call *Schadenfreude*—the shameful enjoyment of others' misfortunes—or last week's EEC summit meeting in Venice. For there was Herr Schmidt bewailing West Germany's position as the largest net contributor to the EEC budget an pleading, if not exactly for "my money back", then for something that sounded remarkably like it.

Ostensibly Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues closed in a splendid seventeenth-century library on the Island of San Giorgio Maggiore were celebrating their release from the debilitating British budget dispute and their return to the wide-ranging discussion of world affairs for which the summit meetings were originally conceived.

The truth is, however, that the budget problem has changed form rather than gone away, and it still lies at the heart of the Community's financial malaise. The immediate effect of the budget settlement has been simply to shift the main net burden of financing Community expenditure from the shoulders of Britain to those of West Germany and, in smaller measure, France.

Germany now expects to make a net payment this year of £1,050m—more or less roughly what Britain would have paid before the Brussels agreement which reduced the British net contribution to some £370m. France, which had previously expected to make a net gain on its budget payments, must now reckon with a loss of some £220m.

Mrs Thatcher claimed that she and Herr Schmidt were agreed on the need for a major reform of the CAP.

There may be some justice in this reversal. But, as Herr Schmidt pointed out last week is an ironic echo of previous British complaints the budget settlement has done nothing to correct either the basic imbalance in Community spending—of which 70 per cent still goes on agriculture—the inequity of the huge financial gains made by countries such as Denmark and Holland, which are among the wealthiest in the Community.

It is interesting to recall, with the present concentration of the media on personalities, that during Mr Bevan's time he was a great advocate of tolerance. The discussions were serious then and are serious now. The Labour Party survived those arguments, and with commonsense and tolerance, will emerge from the present discussions with greater strength.

The author is Labour MP for Walton, Liverpool.

groups, going scot-free. It is obvious, therefore, that if incomes are to play a major role in any future agreement between the Labour Party and the TUC there will have to be a very different approach.

With regard to the EEC, there are Euro-fanatics on the one hand and little Britishers on the other. Both groups are wrong. Socialists cannot possibly be against concord with foreigners. If this were the accepted norm of Labour's behaviour it could not call itself a socialist party, as internationalism is a basic tenet of socialist philosophy.

Labour's approach to the EEC must be pragmatic. If we can fundamentally change the CAP, get Britain's contributions further reduced and fully restore the rights of the British Parliament, with the EEC developing into a more federal of states continually expanding itself, then we should remain in. If we cannot achieve these things, then we will have no alternative but to come out.

Fanatics on both sides of the argument should be rebuffed. I do not believe that the majority of Labour voters voted for remaining in the EEC in the referendum. Some undoubtedly voted to stay in, primarily because the three party leaders urged them to do so. It is because of the positive result of the referendum that the Labour Party should not take over-hasty decisions.

On defence, most Labour supporters are deeply concerned at the drift towards a possible third world war.

Everywhere I speak at public meetings I find a tremendous response to the policies advocated by Labour's NEC in the statement, "Peace-Jobs-Free dom". Labour supporters want to see the end of nuclear sites on British soil. They do not want Polaris to be followed by some further evil weapon of destruction and want both unilateral and multi-lateral action to reduce nuclear weapons. There are others in the party, an undoubted minority, who disagree.

It is interesting to recall, with the present concentration of the media on personalities, that during Mr Bevan's time he was a great advocate of tolerance. The discussions were serious then and are serious now. The Labour Party survived those arguments, and with commonsense and tolerance, will emerge from the present discussions with greater strength.

The author is Labour MP for Walton, Liverpool.

taking study of its possible relevance in the practical concerns of man.

China's Foreign Trade is available from the Commercial Counsellor, from "your local dealer" or direct from Guozi Shidian (China Publications Centre), PO Box 399, Beijing. It costs 50p an issue or £3 for a year's subscription. Credit card orders, presumably, are not accepted . . . yet.

Tony Samstag



Mr Callaghan: the question of his successor is not the most vital issue

are the demands of the grassroots in the constituencies and no matter what the commission of inquiry decides on the constitutional issues the demand for greater accountability will continue.

There are three areas of policy disagreement with

strong crosscurrents. Some kind of incomes policy is supported, not only from the right, but from the left. The TUC rightly opposes any incomes policy at the moment because in the past it has meant the controlling of workers' wages with other

and efficacy of the products on offer; but biologists, botanists, chemists and medical men of all persuasions should find the magazine compulsive reading.

Environmentalists, especially, will see a potential vindication of their argument that no variety of plant or animal, however obscure or remote its habitat, should be allowed to become extinct without pains-

braken?; possibly the most intriguing category is the medicines.

Here, just in time to catch the tide of western scientific interest in so-called folk remedies, is the legendary materia medica of China in all its glory. Not that the average lay browser through these pages is equipped to judge, or even to understand, easily, the nature

of one of his complaints about our telephones. But would it not be justified, if I felt inclined, in writing an article about America stating: "No one is ever heard to question the considerable cost to the country of itemising millions of telephone bills?"

About those rented television sets, Mr Hershey mentions them during a discussion of the average British's excessive caution in investment, his preference for safe, low-interest bonds over the risky financing of venturesome new projects.

To guard against missing a favourite television programme, he goes on, "people have devised a nearly foolproof system: They avoid buying television sets. Well over half the households, including the well-to-do, understand easily, the nature

of one of his complaints about our telephones. But would it not be justified, if I felt inclined, in writing an article about America stating: "No one is ever heard to question the considerable cost to the country of itemising millions of telephone bills?"

I confess that when living in London I do rent my television, because the cable system for



which pay a monthly fee to the cable company for the use of their service.

Those intimate details may fascinate you for now but I do not see that they amount to a meaningful statement about the comparative merits of the British and American systems of commerce. No doubt that is why I shall never be hired as a foreign correspondent for The New York Times.

Another reason is the sloppiness of "bills are not itemized" is

way I, like most of my fellow-countrymen, dress. "Foreign visitors", Mr Hershey notes, "often comment on the unkempt way many Britons dress, an observation supported by a recent survey showing that the average citizen spends less than £4.75 (£2) a year on dry cleaning, a seventh of what Americans spend".

So there we are, an unkempt race of layabouts, sprawled in front of our rented television sets in badly stained clothing, occasionally lifting a languid arm to dial a wrong number, while the wife is being seduced by the milkman in the back room. Could we possibly be content with such an indolent existence?

What truly baffles our correspondent is that yes, thank you we are. "Some analysts", he writes despairingly, "overlook the rigidities that depress overall living standards, note the widespread satisfaction among Britons express about their lives—polls by the magazine New Society found that 79 per cent thought Britain was a reasonably good place to live—

"Others, however, point to the constant friction over dividing Britain's economic pie and wonder whether the nation has chosen this way or is just making the best of circumstances."

It is unfair to pick on Mr Hershey because he is only one of many American reporters and commentators who have written articles like this in the past few years, and his is by no means the worst of them. If I have made it seem more absurd than it is, this is because I believe there is an essential absurdity about the argument underlying all of them.

We have, I think, let the economists hold sway for too long. We have lost sight of the truth that economic success is to be desired not in itself but only as a means to the end of abolishing obvious misery and of leading a life which is useful, enjoyable and fulfilling.

If that sounds self-indulgent, I am willing to admit that there are religious and philosophies which urge us to higher and less selfish callings. Yet none of them, so far as I know,

requires us to be rich for the sake of healthy balance she

If we believe our standard, our gratitude and our inexplicable bills, why should we use us? As for dividing the pie, this come intolerable on itself were to beg.

Adjustments to the governments of the right alternate in so far changed only of the pie, not its structure. The result could, I suppose, us from the long eco-her. (This metaphor of hand.)

When we do wake up, we do not discover, have taken away of. Apart from the in and the unemployment, would our television turn for jokes? This might even give up

Michael I

DIARY OF CHRONIC FECKLESSNESS

New York Question: What has a daily milk delivery to do with a rented television set, and what do both have in common with soup stains on the lapel?

Answer: All are symptoms of Britain's chronic fecklessness, factor contributing to the long economic slumber from which we are only now awakening.

I know because it says so in The New York Times. Now I happen to believe that newspaper to be the best in the world but, like all of us, it has its eccentricities. The worst of them is to ask its overseas correspondents from time to time to write broad, pipe-sucking articles explaining at a single stroke the whole condition of the country to which they are assigned.

About once a year Britain comes in for this treatment and the latest article duly appeared last weekend, written by Robert D. Hershey Jr, of the newspaper's London bureau. He is an excellent reporter and the piece bristled with astute observations, but it could not escape the fatal flaw of the genre, the

construction of sweeping generalisations from the particular.

As a foreign correspondent I know and have often succumbed to the temptation of believing that anything unfamiliar must for that very reason be significant. Hence, to take my first example first, Mr Hershey's concern with milkmen, a rare species in America.

In making the well-worn but still valid point about low productivity in Britain, he writes: "Inefficiency is found at almost every turn, though it is often scarcely recognized. Britain continues to provide daily delivery of one or two pints of milk to the home, a luxury given up by almost every other country."

BANGLADESH

This report marks the visit, starting today, of President Ziaur Rahman, who is the first Bangladeshi Head of State to visit Britain since the uprising against Pakistan in 1971



The helicopter comes down million people. It is centred amid vivid green rice fields, on the jute mill and has fringed by darker green mangroves, on to a freshly marked out temple with a bit. It is some firm ground.

Young, jostling, pressing crowds, and streaming back after the early morning pre-monsoon rains: lots of corrugated iron roofing on a few big buildings: many thatched huts farther off: a single railway line beside a jute mill—all this is a typical scene in Bangladesh.

One hour's helicopter flight northwards from the capital Dacca, over unending flat countryside and muddied, meandering rivers. An exiguous country virtually nothing more than the delta of the mighty Ganges and Brahmaputra, but where 85 million people struggle to exist as individuals and as a nation—still not yet 10 years old.

President Ziaur Rahman, a small figure in his mid-forties, dressed in a neat sartorial suit, has arrived by helicopter on one of his now routine and designed to

inject some of his regime's sense of national priorities into the inhabitants of the township, perhaps 10 per cent of whom are really able to read and write.

With such illiteracy, the President argues, this constant travelling around the countryside, often walking miles into the surrounding villages, is the only way to bring a national consciousness, which he calls Bangladeshi nationalism, to the rural masses. The Prime Minister can take the regular Cabinet meetings in the capital in his absence.

This time the visit is to encourage by his presence and a simple pep talk this year's mass adult literacy drive, supposed to reach 10

Eighty-five million people struggle to exist in Bangladesh, a land which is little more than the delta of the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra.

family planning? "he asks the veiled women outside the jute mill. "You should have only two children".

This is another of the main themes of national development he is hammering at almost daily across the country, along with doubling the country's food grains output to 26 million tons by 1987—more realistically, increasing it to 20 million tons by 1985 when the second five-year plan, to be launched in July, officially ends.

Today Bangladesh is not to be understood without this figure, former General Zia, who assumed power as a military strong man in November 1975, in the aftermath of the terrible slaughter of Sheikh Mujib, the hero of the revolt by Muslim Bengalis against Pakistan.

By June 1978 he had got himself endorsed as President in a plebiscite and he now leads his country as a French-style executive President with a single-chamber National Assembly, itself elected on universal suffrage

President Zia is stamping the country not because there are elections scheduled soon but because he believes the masses in the country's 68,000 villages must be organized to achieve Bangladesh's desperately needed national development.

Everywhere he goes, he constantly mires the presidential office with leadership of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, the national movement yet to become a political party, which he drummed together to fight last year's parliamentary elections.

He also knows that the people have to be organized because they are the mainstay of his regime, with the country's Armed Forces, his original and still influential "constituency".

So President Zia goes on with his bominous in different venues reached by the helicopter during the day. "I'm going to tell you some important things which you must go and tell other villages", he says. "Do you know what is meant by gram sarkars are then sup-

posed to take charge of village development, such as digging irrigation canals, distributing better seeds and fertilizers, running the village literacy drive and the family planning programme under the supervision of the workers.

The danger to his self-styled "peaceful revolution" is

obvious, even though President Zia has already started

warning the villagers in his

pep talk that they must

choose only honest gram sarkars if the movement is real-

ly to help them.

The members of the existing village establishment, which adds some 2,500,000 Bangladeshi to the population every year, is obviously linked with food production

and the decline in living

standards of the average

Bangladeshi, which honest

government officials note

in their tours of the villages

compared with 10 years ago,

is to be halted and even

turned around.

To accomplish all this during the next five years, of the total irrigated area of the country is to go up from the present 3,600,000 acres to 7,200,000 acres by 1985, thus

raising the present dismal

levels of productivity (about

one quarter of those in

Japan) since there is almost

no land to redistribute under

agrarian reform. The Presi-

dent's efforts in this direc-

tion two years ago ran into

too great a resistance from

the country's bigger farmers.

"Do you want to beg?" he

asks another meeting. "No,"

the crowd roars back. "Then

you will have to work hard

and grow three crops a

year." President Zia tells

them, warming to his favour-

ite theme, hard work. "Zia,

you go ahead, tell us what to

do. We are right behind

you," the party henchmen

get the crowds chorusing.

To achieve village mobiliza-

tion, President Zia

launched last month a

nationwide movement for

"self-reliant village govern-

ment". After selection of a

dozen village leaders the

beginning of the National

Assembly session this spring,

all reflecting genuine griev-
ances (such as unabated high
inflation and long detention)

as well as the Asian politi-
cians' unrivalled ability to

fish in all troubled waters.

But President Zia who, in
the initial years between 1975
and 1977 kept himself in
power by a series of tough
cleaning-up operations
against putsch-minded rival
officers, has refused this year
to resort to repressive mea-
sures against the urban
social unrest.

The President's exhorta-
tions often go unheeded. The
rich group of rich people
among the urban elite go off
to London to splurge; the
educated classes have yet to

respond to the Government's
appeals that they roll up
their sleeves and join the
mass literacy drive in their
free time. The country's

corps of family planning
workers have been on strike
for more than a month, de-
manding more pay, instead
of distributing condoms to
village women.

Most illuminating of all,
perhaps, the shopkeepers
who sell the subsidized
rations of essential com-
modities to the poor are
threatening to shut down en-
 masse if they are not allowed
a larger profit margin since
at present, they claim, their
cut goes entirely in bribing
officials at the government
food ration depots to issue
them with regular supplies.

Everyone seeks their cut
first from Bangladesh's small
nation's cake.

Faced by a corrupt and
inefficient bureaucracy, Presi-
dent Zia is now trying to
reform the whole adminis-
tration, starting with the
central ministries with re-
cruitment based for the first
time on examinations.

President Zia comes to
Britain in the hope of
strengthening his country's
political and economic ties
with all the nations of the
Brussels Community, where
high government officials
have also gone looking for
more development aid.

Richard Wigg

a smaller WORLD now

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more offices. More people. More
services. Longer routes and
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Famine is alternative to population control

A country of 55,000 sq miles packed with 85 million people, 85 per cent living below the poverty line, is fighting its handicaps vigorously.

Dr Fasihuddin Mahabub, Bangladesh's Minister for Planning, introduced the country's second five-year plan, due to begin on July 1, with the dramatic statement: "Soon the situation will get out of control. We have reached the edge. If we fail to make any breakthrough during the next five years in certain major sectors, such as food and agriculture, population and industry, the country will face famine each year, resulting in turmoil and bloodshed."

He was trying to get firmly into the minds of Bangladeshis the importance of the plan for the survival of their nation and bluntly warned them that the only chance the country has to prevent itself from plunging into the abyss is through proper execution of the plan in letter and spirit.

Fighting back has never been an easy task for Bangladesh. During the first two weeks after the civil war and liberation in December 1971, the gross domestic product fell by nearly 20 per cent in real terms, and only in 1974-75 had its economy recovered to pre-independence levels. However, between those years and 1978-79 gdp increased by about 25 per cent in real terms, an average of 6 per cent annually, despite two crop failures in 1976-77 and 1978-79 caused by unfavourable weather.

During the four years ended 1978-79 other indicators of overall progress included an almost 60 per cent increase in industrial production (reflecting essentially improvement in use of capacity), a nearly 70 per cent increase in merchandise exports, 120 per cent increase in government revenue collection, an almost threefold increase in development expenditure budgets (at current prices), and a 150 per cent increase in project aid disbursements.

All these reflected improvements in the general atmosphere of the country as well as breaking down the various psychological barriers of its people.

Considering the poor performance of the country's first five-year plan (1973-78) which fell far short of its targets and achieved only 4 per cent annual growth rate, as against the projection of 5.5 per cent, this has not been too bad. However, the sluggish growth of the economy during the early 1970s has left the country no option but to become increasingly dependent on foreign aid for economic development.

Despite this trend there have not been any significant structural changes in the economy over the past seven years. The gdp (in current prices) grew from more than \$4,500m in 1973-74 to an estimated \$11,800m in 1978-80. The agriculture sec-

torial output of grains, self-sufficiency. The agricultural production strategy, increase by 17 per cent, will provide for a 23 per cent, jute

main thrust on irrigation, meat by 22 per cent, through pumps and tube wells.

It has also been planned to disperse irrigated areas equitably among the depends a gr

regions. A minimum package of inputs will be offered to the non-irrigated areas across the country to increase production and in

come levels of the people.

The strategy of the plan is still to for the development of agriculture is first, to increase, providing large

substantially and stabilize food production at a level which ensures adequate and balanced nutrition as well as food security from domestic production; second, to create more employment opportunities in rural areas at a rate

faster than the industrial workforce; and third, to provide adequate food and fibre, especially cotton and jute, to the manufacturing sector, including agro-based industries.

The intention is also to diversify agriculture by producing a wider variety of exportable crops and broaden the agricultural base, to achieve more equitable income distribution among the small, marginal and landless farmers; to stabilize output prices at a remunerative level and ensure terms of trade favourable to the rural sector, and to intensify research and development of appropriate technology for small farmers.

The target under the plan is to increase rice production by 37 per cent to 17,800,000 tons, wheat by about six times to 2,200,000 tons, potatoes by 25 per cent to two million tons, vegetables by 100 per cent to 1,500,000 tons and fruits by 35 per cent to 1,800,000 tons by 1984-85.

Production in other important sectors such as Review

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EIGHTH MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY OF THE WORLD

BANGLADESH



Striving for Two Child Family

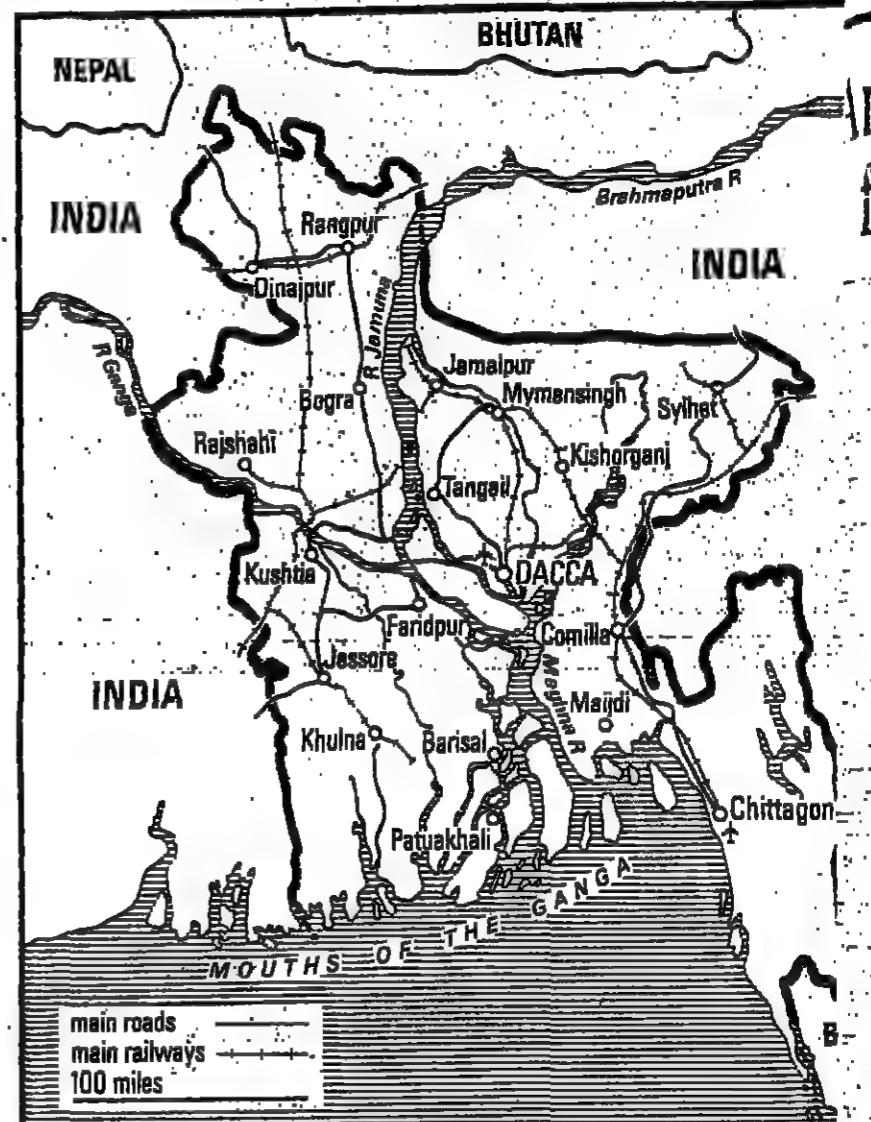


Total Population	90.24 Million
Crude Birth Rate	43.25 per thousand
Crude Death Rate	16.75 per thousand
Annual Growth Rate	2.65%
Total Fertility Rate	5.8
Population under 15	46%
Rural Population	91%
Infant Mortality Rate	140 per thousand
Life Expectancy	48 years
Per capita Income	\$ 160

Total Land Area	144000 Sq. km.
Density of Population	
— Per Sq. km. of Total Area	558
— Per Sq. km. of Agricultural Land	758
Land Less Population	41%
Arable Land per person	0.3 acre
Literacy Rate	23%
Unemployment Rate	30%
Population per Physician	9600
Percentage of Population with adequate protein intake	50%



POPULATION CONTROL AND FAMILY PLANNING DIVISION



Aim is to reduce dependence on food imports

Bangladesh is the world's fourth largest producer of rice yet it has also become the largest importer of rice and the largest recipient of food aid in recent years.

Agriculture accounts directly for about 70 per cent of employment and, directly or indirectly, for more than 90 per cent of merchandise exports. More than half the country's gross domestic product is generated by this sector. The ratio of population to land is high and the rate of landlessness among the predominantly 90 per cent rural population is high and growing fast. Productivity is extremely low and cropping intensity and yields have almost stagnated.

The country's primary economic resources are its fertile soil, abundant supply of water, and a large population. The stagnation in the agricultural sector has largely been caused by the failure of its governments in the past to provide adequate funds in the annual budget for improvements and realize the sector's importance and undernourishment.

As a result, Bangladesh's food shortage has become chronic since the early 1950s. Easy availability of food from various sources in the early years, especially from the United States, and the near refusal of the donor countries to help to improve food production, have forced the country to remain totally dependent on food imports. Food imports grew from about half a million tons in 1960 to an annual average of 1,800,000 tons in recent years to maintain the availability of foodgrains near the Government's estimated nutritional requirements of 15.5 million tons by 1984-85 from the present level of 13.3 million tons and achieve a population growth rate of 2.7 per cent. Despite such a

high rate of population growth, foodgrain production mostly resulted from the adoption of high yielding varieties of seeds and integrated fertilizer application.

Under the second five-year plan being launched in July, attempts are being made to produce about 20 million tons by 1984-85 from

the present level of 13.3 million tons and achieve a population growth rate of 2.7 per cent. Despite such a

Gas
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Sayed Kam
Dacca Corr

Gas pipelines may become lifelines

gas, oil, limestone. Government for the development and marketing of gas from some of the fields. The preparatory phase of arranging finance for drilling for 1,423,000 million cu ft of gas resources to be exploited by IMEG is nearing completion and the company hopes to make a start in September.

The skills to exploit seem to be there. This may sound too good to be true, but it has a sound basis. The tapping of gas in quantities, with substantial reserves almost at as probably the most important industrial base in Bangladesh since its liberation in 1971, country has sufficient gas to meet its needs for 50 years. Gas resources are estimated at 9,000,000 million cu ft.

are at present nine of them in operation. British Petroleum, British Gas, are the British Gas, is to be established. The plant is planned to go into production in 1981.

The quantity, price and merits of exporting this valuable resource at a time of rising demand at home are already the subject of a national debate. Nevertheless the Government's policy has tentatively decided to keep one third of production from this project for domestic use while releasing the remainder for export to earn much-needed foreign exchange and to reduce the crippling bill for imported oil and related products.

For Bangladesh, which has to spend nearly two thirds of its total export earnings on imported oil, the importance of the indigenous gas resource cannot be overestimated.

The quality of the methane gas is rather high and in liquefied form it promises to fetch a price comparable to that of some of the best crude oil supplies

on the world market. Bangladesh cannot get its hands on it quickly enough.

The search for oil, on shore or off shore, naturally stirs the national imagination, but to exploit the resources it will be necessary to find enough capital to acquire the technological skill and attract international oil exploration companies. Shell is reported to be ready to sign an agreement soon for the exploration of a 500 sq mile tract in the Chittagong hills, where a gas liquefaction plant is to be established. The plant is planned to go into production in 1981.

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President will ask Britain to do more

Bangladesh's development effort, laid down in the second five-year plan, received a jolt from last month's meeting in Paris of the aid donor countries. Instead of the \$2,500m sought by Dacca, the group's total initial pledge reached only \$1,300m. Yet Bangladesh's revised development priorities dovetail with the recent recommendations of the Brandt commission on international development issues for more aid precisely to the world's poorest nations. President Ziaur Rahman, in London to ask Britain to do more, is interviewed by Richard Wigg.

What do you hope to achieve from your visit?

Friendship, more understanding and more collaboration on the part of Britain in our economic development.

Britain's official aid this year works out at less than 50p per Bangladeshi. Are you going to ask Britain to do more?

Well, we are going to have detailed discussions about cooperation and investment in the light of our second five-year plan.

Because I think there are many sides of the plan about which we have not talked earlier and we hope good results will come from them. Maybe Britain could come forward in the development of our mines, our natural resources, and in the industrial sector like rural electrification.

But Mrs Thatcher is well known in Britain now for her public expenditure cuts. How are you going to counter that?

I do not know how the discussions will go. We have such needs, so we have to understand each other. Much of it may be investment, private investment and government-backed investment.

We need a lot of aid. Our plan is so big that some could say it is ambitious. But our point is that while it is big for Bangladesh, really by international standards it is not big, and if we do not implement this slice of the 1980-85 plan we would not be developing our country. Our effort will be to line up foreign aid investments from abroad.

This will be our great design and you will see that

armament. Therefore we cannot be compared for aid with, say, Sri Lanka. I think that is the truth which everyone must understand.

Why do you think the Western countries are doing less?

You belong to a very developed country, you should answer that.

Mr McNamara, when he was here in April, offered to triple World Bank assistance if there were more efficiency and productive outlets.

What is the problem, in your view?

You know we did not have proper planning machinery, now we have developed that. We did not have many projects, and what we also lacked was the people's mobilization at the local level. Now we have that being built up. So now our capacity usefully to use foreign aid is much greater.

The block is the limitation of foreign assistance.

We have some difficulties about our internal situation.

So Mrs Thatcher should make an exception for Bangladesh?

Is the privileged class holding up Bangladesh's development?

Yes, to some extent. We are taxing them more and we will do more of it. The basic principle is that one who has more ability to pay has got to pay more. You will see this in our next budget.

What is the main purpose behind your proposal for a South Asian summit to set up a regional organization?

We feel the countries of this region should develop some kind of forum where they can build relationships more closely—economic, social and cultural. It is going to take some time, I believe, but initially we could bring about more trade so that we know more closely the ability of the countries to help each other.

What would Bangladesh offer?

It is the six countries of this region; there will have to be an in-depth understanding. We have just; we have other things we can offer.

To achieve our economic programme we want to mobilize the people, unite them and get them to work.

You have said that unless

the women work, they will not attain their rightful place in society and you told me that primary school teachers' jobs must be for women speaking of driving out male teachers to help to double agricultural production. Is that realistic?

Yes, it is, because the primary teachers come from rural areas, they are connected with agriculture or property business. So this will pose no problem. We have already passed orders that of all new entries in primary school posts, 50 per cent will be women.

Your campaign to take politics to the village; is that your way to keep the opposition threat to your Government minimal?

Not at all. I must answer categorically that it is a political government, run by the party in power elected by adult franchise. We had to go through two elections, one direct election for the President and another for Parliament. This last election

also brought in a strong opposition. Never before in our country has the opposition been so strong.

Why do you always emphasize that yours is a peaceful revolution—because if there is violence, people will resist?

The people have had enough of violence. We have had very tragic, rough politics in Bangladesh. Violence will only divide the country.

The Home Minister told the National Assembly last



General Ziaur Rahman, aged 44, the President of Bangladesh, has been a professional soldier all his life; only latterly has he become a politician with the formation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party.

He became President in 1977, in the first election held based on adult franchise. He attracted 50 per cent of the vote.

He joined the Pakistan Army in 1953 and was commissioned in 1955. He was a company commander in the First East Bengal in the First East Bengal became its chairman.

Regiment during Indian-Pakistan war 1965 and in 1966 was an instructor at the stan Military Academy Kabul; later that year attended the Quetta College.

In October, 1970 joined the Eighth Bengal Regiment in the mass uprising in the Pakistan Government in March, 1971. On 27 he declared the independence of Bangla. He commanded a b at Comilla and in A 1975, became Chief Army Staff. After November, 1975, he was the Deputy Chief of Law Administrator year later became chief.

He became President in 1977, in the first election held based on adult franchise. He attracted 50 per cent of the vote.

He joined the Pakistan Army in 1953 and was commissioned in 1955. He

launched the BNF

became its chairman.

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Educational weaknesses revealed

The basic weaknesses of Bangladesh's educational system began to be felt over the past couple of years as the engineering and agricultural universities have remained static for some years.

New strategies for economic and social growth have been underlining the need for positive, administrative and management effort, for a vast improvement in the quality of manpower, mass involvement, and social awareness for health, nutrition and family planning programmes. And the production from an elite educational system have been increasingly weighed in utilitarian scales and have revealed their inadequacies.

Facilities for education at different levels have been concentrated till now in the urban areas, where not even 20 per cent of Bangladesh's population lives. The system moreover is heavily tilted towards higher education, among university graduates

particularly of the liberal arts graduates.

While the enrolment in the engineering and agricultural universities has remained static for some years, the ratio of students of science to arts in the country's general universities stands at 28 to 72.

Worse, during the first five-year plan (1973-78) the share of university

education expenditure went up from 10 per cent to 30 per cent of the total expenditure for education, whereas that spent on primary education declined from 17 to 12 per cent.

The cumulative effect is that education in

inequalities not only persist but have widened, and the urban-rural gap increased.

While the national literacy rate has remained stagnant at about 20 per cent, university education has been extended in areas where the least. This has only brought unemployment among university graduates

as high as 25 per cent among arts graduates.

Bangladesh's growing need for mid-level technicians and skilled workers can be fulfilled only by a thorough re-casting of secondary level education.

According to present plans, the secondary stage would

be made terminal for most school children, meaning that a definite vocational bias will have to be lent to the curriculum so that those leaving will be able to find gainful employment or create opportunities for self employment.

The government of President Ziaur Rahman has declared its intention of introducing universal primary education of 99 per cent of children of school age by 1985. The idea is

to hold all the primary

age group children within the school system and also to provide them with functional education on a five-year course.

But the task is formidable. According to some estimates, 30,000 new schools will have to be built in Bangladesh's total 68,000 villages, and there ought to be 150,000 new primary teachers.

The magnitude of the requirement in terms of the required aids, books and stationery is easily imaginable.

These and other problems

also figure in the mass literacy campaign launched in February.

A crash programme will be launched among the uneducated unemployed, literate adults, school teachers, retired officials, teachers from schools and colleges, and from the voluntary organizations.

All of them will work without remuneration, but prizes will be given for outstanding performances.

Each secondary school is

supposed to initiate programmes of mass education.

Pupils in the higher classes are to be directly involved, required to join the literacy

drive in their own neighbourhoods.

In their final examinations there will be a separate subject with 50 marks on mass education awarded according to each pupil's efforts.

Mr Shah Azizur Rahman, Prime Minister who is also in charge of the Ministry of Education, has said that the objective is the development of a low-cost functional educational system to enable young people to embark successfully on adult life, having acquired basic competence.

The new curriculum which has already been introduced at the primary level will be further updated with increased emphasis on work experience.

Those leaving secondary school and desiring further studies will either take a general higher secondary programme or technical courses in polytechnics.

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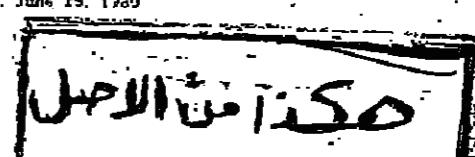
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A HIGHER LEVEL

sharp French reaction to the presence of the Royalists in Vila in the New Hebrides is puzzling and disconcerting. A recommendation for French and British troops to be on the islands was made by the two resident signers, following the failure of attempts to bring reconciliation between the two sides of Espiritu Santo and the central government, and unrest had spread to the island, Tanna. The contingent of gendarmes, nearby New Caledonia, in time in getting to the Hebrides, only to be within 24 hours. The troops based in England, visibly to make more arrangements, and it in three days for them to be islands. They were less sent under the same that covered the of the French at.

strength of the French protest seems therefore extraordinary, and a counter-reaction to circumstances which could surely have been with by calm discussion. French feel that peace can best be assured further negotiation, they believe, would be by the mere presence of enemies, even if they were inactive. It would, be inconceivable that the could be ordered into militarily, in the face of opposition. The consider that the troops tribute to the islands whilst equally favouring by negotiation if that is. What is worrying

is not so much that the aims of the two sides are irreconcilable, which they are not, but that communication between the two should be permeated with misunderstanding and mutual suspicion. That, of course, reflects the atmosphere of virtually the entire 74 years of condominium.

There is a danger that if the apparent lack of serious cooperation between the two countries continues, the territory will not be able to achieve its independence on the date planned, July 30. That would not necessarily cause great distress to the French, either on the islands or in Paris. Although M. Djoudj, the responsible French minister, has recently committed his government to July 30, he did so only a few days after stating publicly that he thought that date might not be possible to meet. It must, of course, be a matter of regret to France that last year's elections were won, comprehensively, by the anglophone party of Father Lini, and French conduct is also no doubt influenced by the fact that the rebellion on Santo is being supported by French settlers on the island.

But the understandable sensitivity felt by the French should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the constitution under which elections were held was drawn up jointly by the two countries. The elections themselves were supervised and declared free and fair by United Nations observers. The July 30 date was set jointly with the French, and it would be most regrettable if circumstances made it impossible to keep. If, however, there con-

tinued to be military and social instability on the islands, with Santo still in a state of rebellion, independence could not take place. That would be a breach of the obligations undertaken by Britain and France. It would be extremely unfair to the lawfully elected government, and it would give comfort to the rebels.

One of the difficulties appears to be that what is agreed in Paris and London does not necessarily reflect what is happening in Port Vila. The converse is also true. Actions and agreements made on the spot do not find full appreciation and acceptance in Europe. That is one possible explanation of the Royal Marques fiasco.

The New Hebrides affair is no longer trivial, and it is nine months since it was dealt with, on both the British and French sides, with a greater sense of importance. Resolution of the issue should no longer depend on haphazard and often-inconsistent decisions made by different authorities in the New Hebrides and in Europe. Clearly there is little reciprocal confidence left between the British and French commissioners, and Father Lini's public statements are not helpful to either side. Nor, of course, is the attitude being adopted by Mr Jimmy Stevens. Confidence between Mr Blaker, the British foreign office minister, and M. Djoudj must now also have been dented. Lord Carrington and his French counterpart should now take over the negotiations. This is no criticism of Mr Blaker, but a realization that the New Hebrides not only represents a sensitive colonial issue, but also constitutes an increasingly important element of current Anglo-French relations.

And after some years of quite drastic cut-back, the cost to us is already very low. At \$4m, it is half of what France pays for comparable services, and little more than a third of what West Germany pays. In the present national predicament, the Council would hardly expect to be exempt from some further reduction—though we as a society must recognize that this will mean serious impairment of its effectiveness: there is no "fat", to use that misleading metaphor. But it is a matter of dangerously fine adjustment to avoid the degree of cutback that will utterly destroy the Council as an effective institution. In my judgment, the reduction of funds proposed for the next two years would take the Council into that disaster zone.

We can be assured that this is not the Government's intention. As recently as April 2, Mr St John Stevens told the House that the work of the Council is vital to the future influence of Britain—and other ministers have recognized its importance for our future influence in addition. As well they might. There are two British institutions which continue to have the kind of reputation abroad that we are trying to re-engage for British services at large. They are the BBC and the British Council. The former will surprise no one, since we in this country have our own good reason for esteeming the BBC. But far too few of us at home have any sense of a "colourless" regard for the British Council—and this merely because its operations are carried out beyond our shores. It is ironical that its triumphs, which have long cried out for proper recognition, should be proclaimed only when its very survival is at stake.

Yours faithfully,
RANDOLPH QUIRK,
University College London,
Gower Street, WC1.
June 13.

At home in the Palace

From Mrs M. Wood

Sir. Whilst reading Rosalind Kneller's article (June 5) on moving into Lambeth Palace, my memory was joyfully jogged. It made me remember a time when the "prates" no longer appeared to "stare disdainfully down from lofty heights" and were definitely "cheered". One of them was actually sharing in the fun as he was the host in his own home at this time.

Our family (all nine of us) were enjoying one of the unique family occasions that occur just before a new bishop is consecrated. We all gathered together for a lovely informal dinner party in the big dining room and stayed the night. One of my daughters slept in the tower, hoping, with shivers down her spine, that a ghost would materialize. I discovered my eight-year-old son the next morning in a huge room, which he told me was his own, "privately sitting in front of his own chimney in one of the latest armchairs, having eaten, waiting for his breakfast. After breakfast he and his older brother enjoyed the lift, so much, racing it against the staircase, that it packed up completely! Several years later, at Cambridge, one of the same sons was reminded with relish of this incident by Lord Ramsey.

It is lovely to know that Lambeth Palace will continue to be a family home; that the ears of the "disdainful clerics" will be delighted by pop and classical music, and that they will be cheered by the young people they must always have loved, had we but known them down the centuries.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET WOOD,
The Bishop's House, Norwich.

Normal relations

From Mr and Mrs Sean O'Kelly

Sir, Claire Tomalin (June 12) in her moving article reported a headmaster as saying that he thought it unreasonable to expect normal children to accept handicapped ones. She left the statement without comment, feeling perhaps that it spoke for itself.

What sort of moral lead are the children of that school getting from their headmaster?

Yours, etc.
SEAN O'KELLY.

NANCY O'KELLY,
165 Hanover Street, Swansea.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

True value of the British Council

From Professor Randolph Quirk,

FBA

Sir,

In a leading article not long ago, you spoke of the British Council as a precious "long-term asset" which "must not be thrown away". Now, as more storm comes to be hoisted, we have a revealing testimony from the *Sorbonne Nouvelle* (June 12) that the university teaching of English in France "could hardly be carried out without the presence of the British Council". If this can be said of a country with such a long and distinguished educational tradition, how much more insistently must it be said of countries less fortunate.

Over the past 30 years, I have paid professional visits to almost half of the 80 countries in which the Council operates—from Spain to China, from Finland to southern Africa—and I have been able to assess the acute degree to which diverse education systems rely upon the Council's work. And I have seen what it has done for British commerce in the process. It has provided a shining example of excellence in teaching and has created models of language schools that have been profitably adopted by British entrepreneurs. It has produced half of the 80 countries in which the Council operates—from Spain to China, from Finland to southern Africa—and I have been able to assess the acute degree to which diverse education systems rely upon the Council's work. And I have seen what it has done for British commerce in the process. It has provided a shining example of excellence in teaching and has created models of language schools that have been profitably adopted by British entrepreneurs. It has produced

over 100 million copies of the piano stool policy, so-called from the story of a guest at a party who was seated on the piano stool: "Why are you sitting there?" asked a friend: "You can't play." "You are right," was the reply, "but so long as I'm sitting here nobody else can either." Nature abhors a vacuum. And if we leave too many (as we have been doing) we shall be creating a temptation for other powers.

By the same token we should offer unfailing and ungrudging support to those colonies which want to stay with us. That will mean lifting the cloud of uncertainty which hangs over Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands every time her Majesty's Government (regardless of party) starts talks about their status. Many of us believe that there is nothing to discuss, apart from the threats and harassment offered by their neighbours.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obediently, ANTHONY GREENWOOD,
House of Lords, SW1.

A disturbing pattern of islands

From Lord Greenwood of Rossendale

Sir, It is ironical that trouble in Espiritu Santo should coincide with the preparations for talks on the status of Gibraltar.

A Secretary of State for the Colonies I was able to help a number of small countries on the road to independence. But I also became keenly aware of the problems which would be created if too many small countries (unable to meet the cost of defence or of representation overseas) sought a new status which they could not sustain. There was indeed reason to believe that both America and the Soviet Union were not wholly happy about the speed of British decolonization.

To illustrate this anxiety I enunciated the piano stool policy, so-called from the story of a guest at a party who was seated on the piano stool: "Why are you sitting there?" asked a friend: "You can't play." "You are right," was the reply, "but so long as I'm sitting here nobody else can either." Nature abhors a vacuum. And if we leave too many (as we have been doing) we shall be creating a temptation for other powers.

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I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours sincerely, ANTHONY GREENWOOD,
House of Lords, SW1.

Case of Mr Richardson

From Mr Edward Richardson

Sir, In Mr Levin's articles on June 3 and 4 describes my brother's letter (The Times, May 29) as "a revolting pack of lies". To give credence to his assertions he quotes from Mr Borrell's account of the charges at the time of the trial.

What a pity Mr Levin didn't take the trouble to investigate what was proved at the trial and not what was said in the opening speech by the prosecution. Then he might have been able to interpret my brother's letter and phrasology in a factual way and in doing so enlightened his readership.

Certain types of acts have an emotional effect on people's feelings and thinking, such as "extracting victims' teeth with electricians' pliers", facts that Mr Levin and other journalists are well aware of. In his book, *The Pendulum Years*, he states that a victim was "nailed to a garage floor through his knees". "Revolting pack of lies" or was that just another of his mild excursions into fantasy?

As well they might. There are two British institutions which continue to have the kind of reputation abroad that we are trying to re-engage for British services at large. They are the BBC and the British Council. The former will surprise no one, since we in this country have our own good reason for esteeming the BBC. But far too few of us at home have any sense of a "colourless" regard for the British Council—and this merely because its operations are carried out beyond our shores. It is ironical that its triumphs, which have long cried out for proper recognition, should be proclaimed only when its very survival is at stake.

Only one witness in the whole of the trial had corroborated of having an injury committed by a hospital. Other alleged victims were concerned together in operating a whole complex of fraudulent companies before, during, and after my brother had met them. Also, they were given exemption from prosecution on their evidence being believed that their involvement in

perpetrating company frauds was on the orders of my brother.

I was convicted on the evidence of one of these witnesses, Jack Duval, a man with a large number of criminal convictions who has, since the trial, served another sentence of nine years' imprisonment for fraud. Duval's evidence was that I had beaten him up with golf clubs between September and October four years previous to the date of the trial. There was absolutely no corroboration of his evidence, not even evidence that he had in fact received any injuries. With no date when this supposed attack took place it was impossible for me to disprove these allegations. My verbal denial was not enough with the prejudicial atmosphere created by the press and news media vying with one another for sensationalism. A large cavalcade of police vehicles and outriders with boppers blaring taking us to court each day, surrounding the dock and swamping the court with police officers, must have subjected the jury to terrible pressure.

My brother had even less chance of having the remotest possibility of a fair trial. And with journalists like Mr Levin condoning it to credit my brother with facts that were never committed in it's small wonder that man to this day he is unable to get a fair hearing of his parole application, notwithstanding 14 years.

As regards to the "crime fated to go forever unpunished" that of filling his head with sociology in his studies for an Open University degree, what would Mr Levin have wanted him to fill his head with in the confines of prison, surrounded by thieves, robbers, rapists and murderers? Your faithfully,

EDWARD RICHARDSON
151 Mackenzie Road,
Beckenham, Kent.

June 9.

Future of Zimbabwe

From Mr David Stephen

Sir, After the joy which attended the accession to power in Zimbabwe of Mr Robert Mugabe, we should not be unmindful of the extreme gravity of the present military situation in that country. Your Diplomatic Correspondent reports today (June 6) that 130 military advisers are being sent from this country to assist and advise in the task of integrating the guerrilla forces into the new army. This is good news. But elsewhere it is reported that only 1,200 of the 36,000 guerrillas have so far been brought into the integration programme, and of these almost all have already been arrested and charged with refusing to join the military discipline.

At the moment, therefore, it cannot be said that Mr Mugabe's elected government has yet asserted control over the various armies which took part in the guerrilla war. There are undoubtedly some elements in all of them whose aims differ from those of the Zimbabwean Government. Since the Soviet Union professes to believe that Zimbabwe will inevitably "turn to her" in the end, there are certain

to be those who will try to do their bit to hurry along any such process, while South Africa still appears uncertain whether her geopolitical aims would be best suited by a stable black-ruled Zimbabwe, or by a failing and chaotic Zimbabwe, and she too has her admirers or agents ready to assist her.

It was always said that in the end the real victor in Zimbabwe would be the man who controlled the men in arms. This country did Zimbabwe a good turn by sending British "bobbies" to stand by during polling, a symbolic gesture which gave Zimbabweans confidence in the fairness of the election. Now only Britain has the authority, and the detachment, to bring about a genuine merger of the armies so as to create a single professional army at the service of the elected government.

At the moment, therefore, it cannot be said that Mr Mugabe's elected government has yet asserted control over the various armies which took part in the guerrilla war. There are undoubtedly some elements in all of them whose aims differ from those of the Zimbabwean Government. Since the Soviet Union professes to believe that Zimbabwe will inevitably "turn to her" in the end, there are certain

Supervisors' neglect

From Dr David Parker

Sir, As someone who has taught in British universities and abroad, who has supervised postgraduate research (successful in every case), and who now in a somewhat different role assists many research students working in the field of Dickens studies, may I heartily endorse the findings of Dr Ernest Rudd on the supervision of PhD students in British universities (June 11)?

It is clear to me that hundreds of thousands of pounds of public and private money are wasted each year through students failing to gain their degrees or dropping out of research as a result of neglect by their supervisors. There are many conscientious exceptions, but the prevailing attitude, among supervisors of literary studies at least, is indicated in the injunction some version of which most students report: "Tell me whenever you've written something, I'll read it and let you know what I think".

For too often students are given no training in basic research techniques, no advice on the general strategy of their research, and no positive encouragement. I have myself taken other people's research students to the British Library,

shown them the most useful bibliographies in the field of Dickens studies, and advised them on their use. Often that is the only instruction on bibliographical methods such students can hope to receive.

When a student fails to gain a PhD, the only excuse that can fully exonerate a supervisor is that the student is too stupid or too lazy. Those offered in practice reveal the prevailing carelessness about such matters. I have even encountered a case in which failure was cheerfully ascribed to a personality conflict between student and supervisor, as if the responsibility for doing something about such a state of affairs were none.

The difficulties of research and of supervising it should not of course be minimized. Every supervisor will have come across cases of, for instance, the brilliant undergraduate who, thoroughly exemplifying the Peter Principle, will not become other than such. Some academics, in private at any rate, defend their sink-or-swim methods by arguing that it sorts out the able from the plodders. But at what cost, in money and distress?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PARKER,
Curator and Librarian,
The Dickens House Museum,
48 Doughty Street, London, WC1.

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Curator and Librarian,
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48 Doughty Street, London, WC1.

The mathematics of teaching

From Mr J. David Dawson

Sir, One of my Sixth Form, who is currently sitting A-levels, of which mathematics is one, today informed me that he has been appointed to a post with one of the major clearing banks at a salary of £5,000 a year, together with various additional perquisites, which bank employees enjoy. His salary rises to £5,500 after a satisfactory first year.

During his current year, his teacher, who has only recently entered the profession after a four-year period of graduation and training, has earned less than £3,900, with no perquisites.

The mirth with which the boy's peers respond when I suggest they may care to make a career in teaching and marginally reduce the desperate shortage of qualified, specialist teachers of mathematics, is not difficult to understand.

In the light of threats to curb salary rises in the public sector, it is not surprising that the morale of teachers, despite the Clegg awards, is so low. Will there in fact be, within a few years, adequately qualified, and sane, teachers of mathematics to teach the subject to the building engineers of which this country has so great a need?

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Difficulties on
a common
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page 19

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Unions to press employers for joint declaration on new technology policies

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Confederation of British Industry will come under pressure from trade union leaders to declare publicly that restrictive and deflationary policies will damage the advancement of new technology.

The TUC will push for a joint declaration that the climate and investment prospects for new technology would be damaged by deflationary policies to be imposed by government and deflationary policies. It should be contained in a document on microchip-based manufacturing that the unions would like to issue with the CBI.

Last week's meeting of the TUC's economic committee approved a draft agreement prepared by the TUC secretary, Union leaders hope, it will be the basis of joint discussions aimed at a common policy between both sides of industry over the introduction of new technology on the factory floor.

The union team for the discussions will be led by Mr David Lea, the TUC's assistant general secretary. In giving the go ahead for the discussions union leaders have approved a proposed agreement which calls for an "active and strategic response" from the Government to the demands they see made by new technology in

training, education, manpower and the industrial and regional infrastructure.

The TUC's 15-page confidential draft agreement is bland given that it is intended to secure the signatures of industrialists.

It neither cuts across nor excessively elaborates on the existing TUC checklist aimed at preserving job security, and advancing working conditions of employees affected by the use of new technology.

The political significance lies in an obvious TUC determination to win some support from the CBI for its argument that the Government should change direction on its industrial and economic policies.

The document, for example, urges that economic policies should be conducive to economic growth and movement towards a high technology, high productivity, high wage and low cost economy.

In approving the draft agreement, which at the very least sets out the TUC's bargaining position with the CBI, union leaders are understood to have toughened still further the draft's position on Government economic policy.

The draft agreement says that governments around the world have played a crucial role in exposing what support from industrialists can be found for its criticisms of government policy.

It appears from the proposal for a new joint agreement on microchip-based manufacturing that the TUC is still anxious to secure a joint agreement on a crucial issue and expose what

support from industrialists can be found for its criticisms of government policy.

The union team for the discussions will be led by Mr David Lea, the TUC's assistant general secretary. In giving the go ahead for the discussions union leaders have approved a proposed agreement which calls for an "active and strategic response" from the Government to the demands they see made by new technology in

the council's deliberations have included monetary policy and inflation, North Sea oil, the pound and competitiveness. At today's meeting the council will move on to supply-side measures. These are ways in which structural change, new business, modernization and job change can be encouraged and made easier in the present circumstances.

Four questions have been posed. First, how far should supply-side policies be designed to speed up the reallocation of resources in the directions dictated by present market pressures, and how far should they try to create lasting market advantages?

Second, should the Government go further to remove impediments to new and small

companies and actually help them to get started?

Third, should special steps be taken to encourage investment in modernization and restructuring in the present depressed climate, for example, by counter-cyclical measures or by a stimulus to scrapping and replacement?

Fourth, in what ways can the necessary changes in United Kingdom industrial structure be made less threatening and more acceptable to workers?

In their preliminary responses to these questions, the unions, Government and the CBI agreed on the inevitability of change but disagreed on the best means of adjusting to it. They agreed also on the need for employee and employer participation but disagreed on the form this should take.

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MANAGEMENT

Rockwell: how car components fitted in

With the world's motor manufacturers struggling against the dual effects of rising fuel costs and depressed markets, their component-suppliers are preparing for hard times. This would hardly seem to be the most propitious moment for a component-maker to be expanding into a new sector—and doing it in a big way.

But that is what Rockwell International, the United States aerospace, electronics and truck components giant, is doing. While other component firms are slimming down and worrying about their cash flow problems, Rockwell is quietly investing.

Having established a strong base here as a supplier of truck axles and brakes, it is now planning to do the same for a wide range of car components. It is set to become a new force in the European component industry.

The foundations for the present move were laid more than nine years ago when Rockwell bought Golde, a small German manufacturer of sun roofs and window regulators, with its main plant near Frankfurt. It was not part of a long-term strategy. Rockwell executives now admit that Golde was just too good a deal to turn down and for a long time the company was the odd man out in their growing European empire.

But in 1971 Rockwell was still in the early stages of its move into Europe. It had its eyes set firmly on the heavy axle market, with a view to using the considerable technical and production expertise acquired over many years as a leading supplier to North American lorry builders. Soon afterwards it acquired



Mr James Cavanaugh, vice-president and group executive of Rockwell's general components group: great changes ahead for the supplier industries.

Maudslay Axles from Leyland, and the Wolverhampton axle business of the John Thompson group. During the next few years it was busy becoming one of Europe's leading axle and (later) brake companies.

Two developments in the mid-seventies made it take another look at Golde and the car components sector—the oil-enforced move in the United States to replace big "gas-guzzling" cars with smaller European types and the advent of the so-called "world car".

The first had set United States car makers scurrying to Europe to buy small-sized expertise and parts. The second

was the result of the considerable technical and production expertise acquired over many years as a leading supplier to North American lorry builders.

Soon afterwards it acquired

The cost of making a move

Contrary to the general impression, most engineers are perfectly contented in their jobs. This, at least, is one of the conclusions to be drawn from a recent survey by the recruitment specialists MSL.

In cooperation with the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, MSL sent out a questionnaire to engineering graduates in the North-west probing their background. 36 per cent received financial support from their employer during their academic training; their pay levels (a median of £7,800 for those between the ages of 31 and 35, less for those both younger and older); their attitude towards churning their jobs; and the means that they would use if they were to set about it.

Of the 120 respondents (45 per cent of those approached), no fewer than 61 per cent said that they were happy in their present jobs, at least for the time being. Of the rest 16 per cent were actively looking for new jobs, while the remainder expected to be doing so within the year.

Better pay and benefits, and an opportunity to improve their experience, were the principal reasons they gave for wanting

to move. Most of those interested in moving used the national papers and the trade press as a source of suitable vacancies, but over half would rely on "informal contact"—a proportion MSL finds surprisingly high, but, then, MSL has an interest in their using an outside party instead.

The consultants say that withdrawal by a candidate after acceptance of a job is much more prevalent among engineers than other professionals. They variously attribute this to the absolute shortage of engineers—which induces present employers to "up the ante" once they realize that they will lose the man otherwise—and to the problems associated with relocation. Although 81 per cent of those considering moving jobs were prepared to move house, too, the survey shows that they expected to be paid for it.

As against the 18 per cent rise in salary which they expected if they moved job without having to move house, they required almost 25 per cent if they had to move house as well.

MSL holds that some companies' reluctance to follow up the cash that they have spent on recruitment with the odd thousand pounds on relocation

Salesmen in a 'brain drain'

"An increasing number of talented field and management sales executives are being enticed away from British companies by European and foreign manufacturers operating in Britain who are not only increasing their share of the United Kingdom market, but are doing so with an increasing share of some of our most able salesmen and sales managers."

This is the view of Mr Keith Brauer, director-general of the Institute of Sales Management.

He believes that British manufacturers are in danger of having to settle for second-best if this "brain drain" is allowed to continue. "Inducements from foreign companies in the United Kingdom include attractive remuneration and incentive schemes, clearly outlined promotional prospects, on-going training in advanced techniques of selling," he says.

Besides the loss of salesmen to foreign companies, Mr Brauer reports that there is an equally serious brain drain out of sales jobs into other jobs. "In recent years too many

people have left the selling profession and this is a loss that industry and commerce can ill afford."

It is essential that the profession be seen and acknowledged to offer realistic career opportunities in return for expertise, qualifications, endeavour and talent. The continuous, heavy recruitment advertising in the national and regional press shows that there is a shortage of top people for sales jobs."

Mr Jim Collis, director-general of Britain's Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances, agrees with Mr Brauer. He has told the Institute of Sales Management: "Many of our best salesmen are being recruited by European and other foreign manufacturers."

He also points out that foreign companies are not only paying their United Kingdom sales staff higher salaries, but are spending more on advertising than British companies. He says that the Italian washing-machine manufacturer Zanussi,

for example, spent £23 per washing machine on media advertising in the United Kingdom in 1977, compared with a British industry average of £2,800. And he adds that the figures so far available for 1979 "show that this trend is continuing."

It seems, therefore, that foreign companies are not only poaching the best salesmen from under the noses of their British bosses, but using them much more effectively, too.

Bob Crew

CHECKLIST

Origin marking bill (under which all goods sold in the United Kingdom would be required to carry a mark bearing a clear statement of the country of origin) introduced in House of Commons last week.

Health Services Bill: read in the House of Commons for the first time last week.

Housing Bill: read in House of Lords for second time.

Film Bill: read in House of Commons for third time.

New Towns Bill: read in House of Commons for third time.

Prime rates: one leading United States bank cut its prime rate from 13 to 12 per cent last week. Others cut their rates from 13 to 12½ per cent.

National Research Development Corporation: opened first regional office in Glasgow last week. Further offices to be opened in Birmingham and Manchester. NRDC backs inventions and innovations with risk factor.

Liberian shipping: Tonnage tax to be increased from 10 to 30 cents a ton, it was announced last week.

Lockouts: West German Federal Labour Court declared that lockouts of workers by employers are legal in a dispute.

Coping with change in the office

Since the introduction into the office of the first "word processor" — the typewriter, about 100 years ago — a succession of automatic business machines has been invented. Each successful newcomer revolutionized that part of office work for which it was used and gone more dramatically than the computer in the area of information processing when it was first introduced into the administrative centre 20 years ago.

Now, as we are constantly reminded by countless articles and programmes, we face another revolution arising from the application of the power of the silicon chip. Many predict the end of the office complex as we know it within the next ten years. The trade unions see a bleak future for their members in the clerical and administrative field who perform repetitive tasks at various levels of skill.

Other prognostications on the employment front are not so gloomy. A study by the Central Policy Review Staff includes this comment: "Reports suggesting large-scale loss of jobs from micro-electronic applications overestimate the speed at which these applications could be introduced and underestimate the new markets created in the process."

This latter view is a cosier one to live with, but it is also more in tune with what has hap-

pened during the 20 years since the computer revolution of the sixties. Instead of just processing the same volume of information very much faster, and hence saving time and manpower, the computer has in fact widened its own horizon in the information field. More people are supplied with more information at an increasingly faster rate. Predictions that there would be fewer people and less paper in the office have been proved wildly wrong.

Impact of technology

Nevertheless, the latest technology will have a tremendous impact on office work. Some of the effects are obvious and predictable, such as the increasing use in normal daily work of computer terminals with television-type screens, on to which information can be summed and where it can be processed. Other effects, on staffing levels and the way working groups are organized, for example, are less easy to conceive.

As soon as management attempts to consider the likely effects of the future on their organization, they find so many imponderables that the view

of many people's eyes coping with the unknown future in a flexible manner means creating a sense of impatience. But nothing is more unsettling than rumours of change, whether they are of the introduction of new office layouts or a possible relocation exercise.

Overall assessments of future staff numbers are not much use without some consideration of where the changes are most likely to occur. Information on the likely sizes of the working groups which make up the

planning to spend an equal amount in the next 10 years. It clearly has the muscle necessary not only to ride out the present recession, but also to take advantage of the acquisitions normally thrown up in such conditions.

"I suppose it was the acquisition of Golde which first planted the seed in our mind that we should enter this new sector."

So, with its market identified, Rockwell set out to look for suitable European car components makers to add to Golde. Last year it acquired Wilmet Breeden, the Birmingham-based manufacturer of a wide range of window regulators, latches, door locking systems, bumpers, and other automotive hardware.

With sales of more than £100m in 1978, a very profitable subsidiary, CIM, in France, factories in Italy and Australia, and an affiliate company in Spain, it was several times as big as Golde. Even more important, it needed capital to update and expand its product range into the new field of electronic locking and "car shopping list".

Rockwell has an impressive record of firsts in automotive components, starting in 1913 with the worm-drive axle for heavy trucks. Its huge technical centre in California is already cutting the corners for new products being developed by its British, German and French mechanical devices companies.

Overnight the acquisition made Rockwell the largest independent manufacturer of window regulators in the world, and led to the formation of a new division with the proprieitary name of Rockwell Mechanical Devices. Mr Cavanaugh has just moved to London to head it.

With worldwide sales of £6,000m (about £2,700m), Rockwell ranks among the world's 80 largest companies. The specialist component firm is still life for the small specialist component firms and there are still many of them in Europe—it is going to become even tougher.

Clifford Webb



Examples of attempts that have been made throughout the world to infringe the ICI "roundel" trade mark.

ICI's trade mark policemen

What do Terylene, Crimplene and Perspex have in common? Each is an ICI trademark and should be written with an initial capital letter.

Britain's largest industrial company now has a staff of three whose full-time job it is to protect ICI trademarks. Mr Eric Wenham, head of the department, believes trade marks to be among a company's most valuable assets.

Each year about £50,000 is spent on protecting the exclusivity of the ICI roundel which appears on group products, packages, advertisements, vehicles and newspaper. The whole of the goodwill of ICI is wrapped up in the roundel.

That is why it is vital that we constantly fight to preserve this priceless asset."

The roundel, first registered as a trademark in 1929, is now protected by 2,500 separate registrations in the United Kingdom and abroad. Yet it is only one of about 3,000 trade marks registered by ICI in about 150 different countries. This adds up to some 50,000 foreign registrations covering various classes of goods.

Registration — and renewal of a trademark — may not be simple. As Mr Wenham recently explained to *ICI Magazine* (the group journal), some countries regard registration as a means of raising money. Even in the United Kingdom registration (with the Trade Marks Registry, part of the Patent Office) can cost £250.

Once registered, the trade mark must be protected. ICI's

agents monitor newspapers, magazines, trade journals and television programmes, as well as official publications listing trade marks for which registration is being sought.

ICI also relies on a worldwide informal network of trade mark "policemen" — overseas staff, salesmen, even customers.

In most cases the company will seek to take action if it believes that its trademark is threatened. Not only may the company's reputation — in a particular product — be at stake, but the future use of a trademark may be jeopardized if it is not defended.

Linoleum, cellophane, photostat and shredded wheat are all examples which, for one reason or another, have lost their status and are now used generically.

The company also works hard to protect the use of the actual letters ICI. So diversified is the company that confusion could arise as to the makers of products bearing similar marks.

Action against trade marks challenges will depend upon the law of the land. It may be under copyright or trade descriptions legislation.

Trade marks agents say with something approaching glee, one suspects — that it is an area of business that is becoming like a jungle. After all, it is estimated that there are already more trade marks in the English-speaking world than there are words in the English language.

John Huxley

through the crystal ball, often, the inclination is to sit back and do nothing.

This attitude is a surprisingly common one and can have severe consequences. In the context of the office environment it is often the root cause of a steady, unremarked degeneration of conditions until the office becomes completely disorganized, inefficient and rather squalid.

On the other hand to make rigid, irreversible plans to modernize the office environment to cope with the new technology is equally wrong. Fitness for purpose is an admirable aim, but fitness for the unforeseen purpose is the ultimate achievement.

The "what if" type question should be asked at every stage and can produce illuminating answers. By careful analysis the seeming endless list of variables can be narrowed down to those which really affect the issue in question. What may be considered immutably true of the introduction of new office layouts or a possible relocation exercise?

Overall assessments of future staff numbers are not much use without some consideration of where the changes are most likely to occur. Information on the likely sizes of the working groups which make up the

organization may be more useful than as overall head counts. Similarly, an assessment of future requirements for services, such as power, telephone and data cabling, in various locations is more important than precise details of the work that will require them.

In financial terms there is a straightforward trade-off to be made between the higher capital cost of the flexibility designed office installation and the saving in revenue costs which arise when making future changes.

Importance of consultation

In many people's eyes coping with the unknown future in a flexible manner means creating a sense of impatience. But nothing is more unsettling than rumours of change, whether they are of the introduction of new office layouts or a possible relocation exercise.

Early staff consultation or an announcement of a programme of planning to form the basis of a scheme of action can do a lot to avoid these uncertainties.

Roger Henderson

Managing Director, Space Planning Service

No satisfactory reason for subsidizing home buyers

From Mr J. J. Frankel

Sir, A number of correspondents to your columns have put forward the arguments for the Chancellor to increase the mortgage tax relief ceiling of £25,000. These are that tax relief for house buyers increases labour mobility, encourages home ownership and helps the building industry.

All these are, of course, worthy causes. However, there are two questions which have been ignored. Why should one group have subsidized homes at the expense of others? Would it really matter if the tax relief was phased out?

Let us consider a person who buys a house for £25,000 with a mortgage of £30,000. His repayments over 25 years will be around £265 each month and his tax relief about £60.

There may be no good reason for everybody paying £60 less every month, but not only the person who buys his own home. Council tenants, private tenants, as well as factory and office owners and tenants, are all valuable to the building industry and to the economy.

Rockwell has an impressive record of firsts in automotive components, starting in 1913 with the worm-drive axle for heavy trucks. Its huge technical centre in California is already cutting the corners for new products being developed by its British, German and French mechanical devices companies.

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It is not suggesting tax relief should be over-night. That could be a dangerous situation building industry market.

A reasonable approach would be to increase the present £25,000 to remain uncomes relatively (probably in the 21s when average houses for £250,000 and incomes are £80,000 p.a.).

The 20 per cent house price would be over 20 to 25 years house prices have risen 14 per cent each year past 20 years a new increase of 14 per cent next 20 years is not different

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Fraser holders should not be hustled

o succeeds on Thursday in getting a Fraser dividend increased and four men on the Fraser board who nominees, then a lot of people to be surprised.

sumed, and with justification, that cannot succeed. It may well be that Lourho board never held any real doing so anyway and that they wanted to bring extreme pressure Fraser board so as to expose the weaknesses and draw its fire in takeover bid.

eresting point is perhaps not what at Thursday's annual meeting of it what happens after it.

shareholders—or at least the insti-

—appear to be indicating that d welcome a straightforward take-

and that given that it must be

an offer from Lourho which

them to get out of the department or at this stage of the economic

not be resisted.

other hand those same institu-

—shareholders are not prepared to

major shareholder, least of all

big-browed the Fraser board into

control of the company by the

right, and other shareholders

port this point of view. But at

time they should recognize that

campaign has exposed a number

notably in the thinking about

the department store group like

jud develop.

receptions to the rule (Fraser's

ids store is a case in point) but

the concept of the traditional

store as outdated. The emer-

—specialty discount retailers show

pressure is coming from:

redit Fraser recognizes this. It

ing new innovative blood on to

itself if it can gain the support

majority of shareholders on

And it could be that Fraser will

a merger with another retailer to

create a more broadly based

haps along the lines of the Boots

which ran into monopolies prob-

years ago.

usage for Fraser shareholders,

clear—don't be hustled at this

time.

g down

gments

for control of George Ewer has

fun for the merchant bankers

the shareholders. However,

the extrusions of logic generated

Montagu and Barclays Merchant

clear that the remaining 30 per

of uncommitted Ewer share-

should have either sold in,

the week or should now do so.

ll receive something between 53p

per share which, at the higher

I give them a fully-taxed exit p/e

3 against the motor distributors'

under 5 and the 500-share figure

will also avoid the, admittedly

risk of Cowie withdrawing com-

On the other hand T Cowie with

it plus another 10 per cent or so

is hardly likely to go much

ough a few pence is probably on

complications of the deal have

where. To recap: T Cowie had

cent stake in Ewer. Ewer then

ern Tractors, an unlisted com-

an offer that would involve the

65m new Ewer shares, or a 15 per

cent stake in Ewer at 55p without

52p wish, simultaneously taking

that would take its holding

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an offer that would involve the

65m new Ewer shares, or a 15 per

cent stake in Ewer at 55p without

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Holt Lloyd's growth is slowing down

By Peter Wainwright

Holt Lloyd International the car care group which now makes 42 per cent of its profits abroad has, according to Mr Tom Heywood, Chairman, "no reason to question the underlying growth in consumer demand for our products".

But the group is growing more slowly. High interest rates are forcing customers around the world to economize on stocks, and sterling remains strong, shrinking foreign earnings when expressed in pounds. So the group "may in the short-term have to accept a lower organic growth rate than they have achieved in recent years".

But this still leaves Holt Lloyd some scope this year. Pre-tax profits in the year to March 1 rose by 43 per cent to £5.03m and sales by 42 per cent to £50.03m. First half profits jumped from £1.96m to £2.68m.

The chairman concedes a significant proportion of the advance to acquisitions, but

other operations went ahead by 22 per cent.

The largest subsidiary, Holt Lloyd Ltd, lifted profits by 27 per cent to £3.3m and all leading brands, Holt, Dupli-Color, Turtle Wax, Redex, Molyslip and Flexy benefited from promotional spending probably bearing the rival budgets of competitors combined.

Current cost figures in the accounts indicate an inflated adjusted pre-tax profit of £3.8m (against £5.03m historic) with earnings a share falling from an historic 30.94p to 20.88p. However, the new dividend of 9.5p net (or 13.6p gross) compares with a forecast of 9p with the £2.99p rights issue a year ago, and is still comfortably covered.

The figures spiced with a planned two for one scrip issue propelled the shares to a year's peak of 256p in May. They are now 214p. A substantial fall in interest rates this year should be of some help to a group with interest charges of £602,000 last time.

France aims to reduce its stake in Elf-Aquitaine

The French Government wants to reduce its 70 per cent stake in the Elf-Aquitaine Oil Group, but keep control.

This is the gist of a letter from M. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, to M. Alain Chalandon, head of Elf-Aquitaine, the nationalized oil company, and France's largest group with an annual turnover of Fr56 billion and a cashflow of Fr12 billion.

The decision reflects the Government's new policy of reducing its involvement in state-controlled enterprises, as it has done with certain nationalized banks and insurance companies.

The letter, made public by M. Chalandon at a shareholders' meeting, calls on Elf-Aquitaine to broaden the base of private shareholders and to decentralize management.

It points out that the group, an essential tool of France's oil policy, should continue to diversify. But it must avoid extending into the public sector.

Creusot to do better

Creusot-Loire, the French heavy engineering and steel producing group, expects its recovery to continue this year. It anticipates to break even after four years in the red. The

Trade figures lead parade of economic indicators

This week

An interesting mix of company reports this week. Heading the list from the commodities market is S. & W. Beresford with interim figures and annual profits from Johnson Matthey.

Tesco will be hoping to match the recent performance from Sainsbury's while in textiles Dawson International will be following statements from Coats Pattons, Courtaulds and Tootal.

On the economic front some important indicators will be released with the market looking for encouragement after last week's disappointing banking figures.

The programme gets under way today with the balance of payments account for May from the Department of Trade and Cso.

The Cso also reports tomorrow with the April assessment of industrial production, followed on Wednesday by the indices of average earnings for April and the index of basic pay for May, both from the Department of Employment.

Thursday is the highlight of the week with the Bank of England publishing the first quarter banking statistics, the Central Government borrowing requirement for the first quarter, and the money supply, first quarter and United Kingdom banks' money supply, for mid-May.

Also on Thursday, the Cso reports on the cyclical indica-

tions for May with the Department of the Environment releasing construction orders for April.

Finally on Friday, the Cso produces the gross domestic product for the first quarter.

The textile industry is looking for another sign of leveling out when Dawson International, the cashmere group, release full-year profits today.

Analysts are looking for pre-tax profits of between £17m and £19m, compared with last year's £16m, including a first time contribution from John Haggas.

The group should have benefited from another strong drive into the export market which is likely to account for about 50 per cent of turnover.

At the same time, Haggas is likely to weigh in with trading profits of about £2.8m and investment income of about £2m.

Tesco's full-year figures on Wednesday are unlikely to match the performance of Sainsbury's recently with observers downgrading earlier estimates of £4.7m to £4.0m to £4.5m. This is compared with last year's total of £37.5m.

Also on Wednesday are the full-year figures from Johnson Matthey, where the surge in the bullion markets last year is expected to have made an impact.

Brokers are expecting a surge in profits from £21.6m to about £30m although earnings will not show this up after the group's rights issue last year.

which was used to fund borrowings.

The main improvement to profits should come from the banking side which last year contributed £3.9m. This time round that figure is expected to double after the volatile bullion market.

At present, the group has borrowings of about £40m with pledges to spend about £70m each year for the next three years to open new stores.

On the foods side the picture is a little brighter with the group continuing to fare well in the high street price war. A small increase in volume can be expected, but margins will remain under pressure. An increase of about 20 per cent is expected for the dividend, making a gross 3.5p.

The problems are likely to remain in the current year, fuelled by high expenditure and squeezed margins with estimates ranging from £48m to £49m.

Also on Wednesday are the full-year figures from Johnson Matthey, where the surge in the bullion markets last year is expected to have made an impact.

Strong performances are also expected from the group's platinum refining operations, which account for all the Rustenburg platinum output.

It is in this case Matthey will be greatly benefited from the

strong rise in the price of the precious metal and profits should be up by about 50 per cent.

But the high cost of silver and gold will have had an adverse effect on its industrial operations through which it supplies the dental, jewelry and automotive markets. Demand is down but these operations should still muster an increased contribution.

Stock levels will also have had a rough ride. Last year they stood at just under £70m compared with £200m during the height of the bullion panic. But at the year end the figure was £130m.

A dividend of about 14p gross is estimated compared with last year's 12.5p.

Analysts are uncertain about the current year, at least until some indication can be given on several important factors, namely exchange rates, interest rates and bullion levels.

Finally on Thursday the market will be closely watching the interim performance of S. & W. Beresford, currently awaiting the outcome of its decision to bid for British Sugar from the Monopolies Commission.

TODAY: Interims: Heavitree Brewery, Tilley Limp. Finals: Chamberlain Phipps, Dawson Inst. Ferguson Ind. Fortnum and Mason, Bamforth, Lesney Prods, MK Elect, Nat Carbon, Norwest Holst, WGI.

Micha

Strong performances are also expected from the group's platinum refining operations, which account for all the Rustenburg platinum output.

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strong rise in the price of the

Ever Re is finding the going hard

The Ever Re people, Berec Group, are going hard this immediate future is Mr Colin Stapleton reports in the last. He adds that some recession has to be most countries w trades.

Pre-tax profits in from £20.5m to £11.5m meant a c of £2.2m. So cash £8.6m gave way to debt of £13.1m.

Under current c ing, earnings a sh translate into a loss net dividend was 5 gross.

United Spring to good start

Commenting on a half profits from £1.02m before tax Westwood, chairman Spring & Steel Gro the group was le affected by the s than some stockhol increased its mark gives full credit players for incr productivity unde conditions.

The interim divid from 0.85p gross to

As there are few days in the second year, and the econ is unfavourable, M does not expect to match the first half

Crosby heads f setback

Turnover at Cr Interiors for the ye 31, rose from £10.618m but pre fell from £1m to £ The dividend is 1.15p to 1.24p gro board proposes a scrip issue.

More share pri

The following wi to the London ar Share Price List to will be published d News.

Gas & Oil Acrea

Bank F Rate

ABN Bank Barclays Bank ECCI Bank Consolidated Cr. C. Hoare & Co. Lloyds Bank London Mercant Midland Bank Nat Westminster Rossmoor TSB Williams and Gly

* 1 day scrip pr £10,000 and und £50,000 £15,000

makes excellent strategic sense. The firm reckons that during the next consumer spending upturn in North America and the United Kingdom (possibly 1982-83) profits should exceed £200m.

None the less, de Zoete is cautious about the three to six months outlook, mainly because of the developing United Kingdom and United States recessions. Greater confidence about declining interest rates it will be fully counterbalanced by a much more realistic view of Grand Met's trading prospects in the coming months.

Insurance brokers faced with high sterling and a crumbling pound are out of fashion at the moment. But Parsons & Co. likes the look of Stenhouse Holdings.

Encouraged by the fact that a large proportion of the group's costs are incurred in the countries in which revenues are generated—so reducing the classic exchange rate squeeze felt by most firms—Parsons' analyst Colin Ford rates them among the more attractive in the broking sector.

Parsons also sees Scottish Television as "an interesting speculation" on a prospective p/e ratio of 4 and yield of 10 per cent around 85p—not least because underlying assets amount to 189p a share, while 1980 has begun strongly for ITV contractors generally.

As a result, the supply-demand balance for financial assets is improving at a time when sentiment towards everything but profits, employment and global security is likely to climb off the floor. And this, the analysts say, "is a recipe for a major world-wide bull market."

As far as the United Kingdom market is concerned Carr-Sebag says that equities may have further to fall as sentiment is affected by insolventies big enough to create ripples of Dalgety.

True, the Quilter team says, the Land Securities' rights issue will absorb over £100m of funds which otherwise might have been earmarked for the sector, while there are signs that activity in the lettings market is falling and growth in rents is slowing down as the recession eases.

But most companies, it says, are now strong enough to overcome these short-term problems. Generally, finances are in much better shape, profits are much higher and of much better quality at a time when those of other companies are under pressure.

Advantage should be taken, the team says, of any further setback in the sector to buy shares in well-financed companies such as Land Securities, MPEC and Slough.

De Zoete & Bevan appraisals of Liggett, which it feels

Foster still cuts a dash

Meanswear retailing has for months been a stricken scene whether it is Debenhams, Burton or even Haworth that one is talking about. But Foster Brothers—it claims to sell more men's jeans than any other United Kingdom retailer—continues to cut a dash.

It reports pre-tax profits up from £9.78m to £10.7m for the year to February 29 and an increase in sales of 15 per cent through its 700 branches in the opening weeks of this year.

Mr Barry Davison, chairman of John Folkes-Hefo, Pannure Gordon has arrived at the conclusion that the group is mismanaged by its management and that the share price does not fully reflect the group's true balance sheet value or its prospects.

Based on a revaluation of industrial properties, net assets amount to 57p a share, while, on a CCA basis the equity value is 76p a share, Pannure says. Meanwhile, Folkes-Hefo, having come from a narrowly-based company to a broadly-based engineering and property group, should be set to benefit from a long-awaited upturn in demand.

Profits rose from £3.5m to £3.9m last year and Pannure sees them jumping to £5m in 1980.

Hoare Govett sees a sharp reduction in housing activity and a dismal public spending outlook, reducing brick deliveries by up to 12 per cent this year. But that does not deter it from recommending clients to hold Ibscott Johnson shares and even to buy those of London Brick on relative weakness on hopes of a recovery in 1981.

As war rages between the respective chairmen of House of Fraser and Lorho, Montagu Loeb Stanley, makes a timely recommendation for investment in the latter group.

Boosted by mining investments, Lorho's profits should reach at least £15.5m this year, the firm suggests, while next month's interim figures are likely to prove excellent with pre-tax profits in excess of £30m.

While other groups are closing factories, Fosters are extending theirs.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited 27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 2EB Telephone 01-622 2888 The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £'000's	Company	Last Price	Change	Price	Divid.	Yr
3,758	Airsprung Group	65	+3	6.7	10	
750	Armitage & Rhodes	30	+2	3.8	12	
8,493	Bardon Hill	278	-7	13.8	5	
786	County Cars Pref	78	-	15.3	19	
6,251	Debursc. Ord.	92	+1	5.0	5	
4,387	Frank Horsell	117	-2	7.9	6	
13,002	Frederick Parker	90	-2	12.8	14	
2,172	George Blair	102	-2	16.5	16	
1,875	Jackson Group	75	-	6.0	8	
14,630	James Baugh	125	+2	7.2	6	
3,060	Robert Jenkins	300	-	31.3	10	
3,369	Torday Limited	219	-4	15.1	6	
3,239	Twinlock Ord.	151	+1	8.8	5	
2,075	Twinlock 12% ULS	76	-	12.0	15	
6,529	Unilock Holdings	50	+2	2.6	5	
1,012	Unilock Holdings New	46	+1	4.4	4	
11,875	Walter Alexander	94	+4	4.4	4	
4,994	W. S. Yeates	214	+4	12.1	5	

* Accounts prepared under provision of SSIAP 15.

Richard Allen

500

ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

unker trade makes slow start

week during which nations made efforts to bring some into the world of oil structure, after more of chaos, the tanker showed no real deal agreement was

this package \$32 a

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UAE, etc) and

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american group.

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quoted on a slow

basis for voyages to

continent while world

6 was offered on full

option was a 220,000

tonner taken by Dow Chemicals for a trip to the US Gulf at worldscale 33. The differential margin on eastern bookings is currently between two and three points on a full steam basis.

As the week drew to a close the whole market opened up with all loading areas sharing in an increasing volume of business.

Indonesia and West Africa gained a portion of the action with six vessels being fixed to Japan from the former and bookings to Europe and the United States from the latter.

Freight

Whether or not this build-up will overflow into next week only time will show.

Not to be outdone, the dry cargo market experienced another firm week in which interest in tonnage for contract grain shipments was to the fore. Three grain ships were reported to be involved in deals to move grain from the United States to Japan and Holland.

The largest concerned 600,000 tons to be shipped to Europe in vessels of 40,000-50,000 tons through 1981-82 at a rate of \$15 per tonne site loads to China.

Another house arranged

cover on 300,000 tons at \$16.50 while Japanese tonnage was chartered for six 50,000 ton shipments to the Far East beginning at end of the year at the rate of \$25. To round off these transactions Yugoslavia purchased 300,000 tons of corn from the United States for shipment between June and October this year.

The latest forecast from the United States Department of Agriculture suggests that the outlook for the 1980 Soviet grain crop has declined slightly over the last month although it will still be much better than the 1979 output.

In respect to the ban on grain sales to the USSR, Australia, which has supported the United States embargo, is to make a decision concerning the 1980-81 season this week.

As to grain business last week, transatlantic rates softened for the first time in several months. This was reflected by a 65,000 tonner fixed from the United States Gulf to Holland for end-June loading at \$21.75.

This represents a fall from around \$150-\$200 on previous business. To the east rates were stable with \$465-\$475 being paid on 30,000 cargoes to Taiwan and up to \$45.50 on similar site loads to China.

David Robinson

Puzzling rush to float bond issues

It is easy enough to understand why investors have been pouring money into the international dollar bond market these days when the return on competing short-term investments has dropped so low, however, the rush of government and corporate borrowers to float bond issues is somewhat puzzling, writes AP/Dow Jones.

In the 73 days since the beginning of April, a total of 37 fixed-rate straight dollar issues have been launched in the Eurobond market for an aggregate amount of \$3.560m. At an annual rate, the volume of offerings works out to \$17.800m.

Weighted by the size of individual offerings, the average maturity came to 7.27 years and

the average yield to maturity 11.63 per cent.

Can government and corporate treasurers justify locking in fixed-rate costs of 11.63 per

cent before fees and expenses

at a time when the United States and probably other countries are moving into a steep recession? The answer is yes, according to Mr John Hennessy, a managing director of First Boston Corp, in charge of corporate finance.

In London Mr Hennessy asserted that the United States is merely going through another phase in the business cycle

Eurobonds

MS & STRAIGHTS

Offer Price Yield

Regatta 10/6/80 10/6/80

Alco Standard 10/6/80 10/6/80

Hercules 10/6/80 10/6/80

Proprietary 10/6/80 10/6/80

Penwest 10/6/80 10/6/80

Ward 10/6/80 10/6/80

Worley Lambert 10/6/80 10/6/80

Imperial Chemical 10/6/80 10/6/80

IMA 6/1/81 6/1/81

Imperial Chemical 10/6/80 10/6/80

Imperial Chemical

Public & Educational

City of London Polytechnic

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Approximate salary £20,000 (under review)
Burnham Group 11

The present Provost intends to retire in March 1981.

Further particulars available from:
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Secretary and Clerk to the Governors
City of London Polytechnic
117-119 Houndsditch London EC3A 7BU

The closing date for applications is 26 September 1980

The University of
Leicester
School of Education

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A suitably qualified graduate, preferably with research experience, will be required to work on a 2 year D.E.S. funded project, commencing in October 1980. The research will involve interviewing, systematic observation and writing in a variety of primary and secondary schools.

The appointment will be made on a salary ranging from £4,400 to £6,300.

Applications (in forms) stating the names of two academic referees should be sent to Professor G. Bornbaum, School of Education, University Head, Leicester, LE1 7RH, as soon as possible.

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ASSISTANT MANAGER

required for mainly arable 800 acre farm. Duties will be cultural, including the cultivation of technical information and services to staff working on farm and field experiments. The successful applicant will be required to assist with office and farm organisation and liaise with clients and visitors. Qualifications: Past degree in agriculture or horticulture with at least 5 years relevant post qualifying experience as Agricultural Officer (12,097-13,097), or equivalent non-contractual supervisor. Applications naming two referees and quoting Ref. No. 1000 should be sent to the Secretary by 25th July. Further details on request.

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University of Glasgow
DEPARTMENT OF
BIOCHEMISTRY
POSTDOCTORAL
RESEARCH
ASSISTANTSHIP

A suitably qualified graduate, preferably with research experience, will be required to work on a 2 year D.E.S. funded project, commencing in October 1980. Applicants must be able to work in a team and have a good record of research. Applications (quoting 1022/80) should be sent to Dr G. A. F. Ross, Department of Biochemistry, The University of Glasgow, G12 8QQ, Glasgow. Further details may be obtained, in writing, from whom the application can be obtained.

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(Scale 1 and S.A.)

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Candidates preferably with driving licence, flexible and sympathetic to the varied needs of polo, grand tour, racing, etc. Ability to maintain a high standard of living. Other duties include housework and other domestic activities to be undertaken from time to time.

Applications, including a current curriculum vitae and three referees, should be submitted to: Mrs. G. M. Edwards, The Hospital Medical School, London, WC1E 6BT, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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PERSONAL CHOICE



presents Granada's new series of the Kryptos at 7.00 (ITV)

ago World in Action got together a random group of representing a cross-section of Society and took them on Common Market countries in order that they could and what life was like for their Continental

At the end of their 10-day journey of discovery they voted "Yes". Tonight (ITV, 8.30) to mark anniversary of the EEC Referendum, Granada invites us back and asks them the same question.

On the original trip were the pro-Marketeer Brown and an anti, Clive Jenkins. They too will be HQ of the European Commission from where the broadcast.

The Islamic Bomb is Panorama's title tonight and a chilling story it unfolds. For the first time an involvement in Pakistan's so-called Islamic bomb Colonel Gaddafi has invested a total of \$500m in and fully expects a quick pay off from Pakistan in nuclear skill. General Zia denies any intention but reported Philip Tibbenham has unearthened massive Pakistani purchasing effort for the bombs organized from the Pakistan Embassy in Paris. News that the French have known since 1975 that builds to build a bomb yet still permits the purchasing from their capital. Among those interviewed are firms who are only too pleased to take the key and ask no questions.

Scientific research suggests that the planets can affect us and continuing public interest in astrology is a use in management selection, psychotherapy and guidance. It is also becoming an extremely popular enigma classes. Tonight Brass Tacks (BBC 2, 9.35) experiment in the studio to determine whether the same time have significantly similar and also examines examples of astrological significance if we should take this ancient art seriously.

He plays the Rev Jim Jones in "Now and at the 7th" (Radio 4, 7.45 pm) a chilling reconstruction the American evangelist who persuaded his

mass suicide in Guyana in November 1978.

EMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; BLACK AND WHITE;

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: The National Health Service; 7.05 James Bond; 7.30 Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. Closedown 7.55.

10.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time—The Big Balloon Show (r); 11.00 Merry-go-Round—French Trick; 2 (r); 11.25 You and Me; 12.00 pm Over The Moon presented by Sam Dale. Wheels and Wires (r).

1.45 News.

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures—The runway roller-skate (r); 2.18 Out of the Past—The Brendan Voyage (r). Closedown 2.45.

3.35 Your Songs of Praise Choice, 1st. The Hird reader requires an introduction to his favourite hymns (r); 4.15 Play School; 4.40 Clock On New children's programme featuring funny Mike Harding singing silly songs and acting the fool; 5.00 John Craven's News at Ten; 5.15 The Big Picture; 5.30 The Wombles—Another adventure for our subterranean suburbs. The story today is read by Bernard Cribbins (r).

5.40 News read by Peter Woods. 5.55 Nationwide: Looking all over the country; 6.35 Ask The Family:

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: All change for system X; 7.05 Quantum Theory and Atomic Structure; 7.30 Maths-Linear Programming. Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School: Today it's "Fun on the Farm with Numbers", written by Barbara Loots. Presenters: Benjamin and Chris Tranchell are the presenters. Closedown at 11.25.

4.50 pm Open University: Maths; 5.15 Secular Music of the Renaissance; 5.40 Modern Art from 1648; 6.05 M101/16 Matrices. Networks: 6.30 Living with Past Technology.

6.55 Six English Towns: Presented by Alec Clifton-Taylor who



has left his favourite small town at last. Ludlow in Shropshire is the subject of the day. Alec Clifton-Taylor lovingly guides us around the buildings of this old town.

7.25 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

7.35 One Hundred Great Paintings: The first programme in a series that will be shown each weekday. Author and art critic Edwin Mullins has made a special anthology of paintings and each week the programmes will concentrate on a particular theme. This week it is "The Magic of Light".

7.45 Around with Aliiss: Peter Aliiss has as his guest this week:

Yarborough to compete in the Illinois 500. 8.10 Panorama: Investigates the nuclear capacity of Pakistan (see Personal Choice). 9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall. 9.25 Film: The Internationale Project (1974). Lee Grant, Airey being offered a position as an economic adviser to the White House, ex-industrial spy Robert Ebbot sets about the task of eliminating his former associates who know about his past.

10.15 The Editors: The first of a new series, introduced by Simon Jenkins, Political Editor of The Economist, which questions the power editors have over what we read in the papers.

11.30 The Bellman's Luminary: David this week shifts across a summit in the Dolomites (r).

12.07 am News and weather.

REGIONS

8.00 pm 1 VARIATIONS: Cyprus: Wales; 8.25 The Huddersfield News; 8.30 News and weather.

8.55 Reporting Scotland; 9.27 am News and weather.

9.30 Home Again (3).+ 10.00 News.

10.30 The Archers.

11.00 News.

11.30 Woman's Hour.

12.00 News.

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one is carefully checked and

proof read. When thousands of

advertisements are handled

each mistake does occur we

ask therefore that you check

your ad. If you find an

error, return it to the Classified

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We regret that we

cannot be responsible for more

than one day's incorrect

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